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LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,946—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman.	22nd Aug.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Landon	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	C. H. S Tocque,	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10003	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
* † NIPPON		6,311	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 484. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

S.S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 17th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 250.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

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WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per doz.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

MR. MAX MINCK, who is in South Africa inspecting his Durban Branch at present, will return by the latter end of October this year.

The Share List of the Proposed Firm of MAX MINCK & Co., Limited, will remain open up to the end of December 1903, when the Company will be duly registered after that date.

SHARES RS. 100 EACH.

Particulars, Application Forms and Prospectuses can be had from The SECRETARY to the Proposed Max Minck & Co., Ld.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
THE MALL, LAHORE.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. OOMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F KUTHOKE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay						Rs.	a.
						11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post						3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do.	do.	do.	do.		5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS-FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS:
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY,

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound Book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,834..	Glogner....	29th August.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2,085..	Ahrens	2nd Sept.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432...	Winicker ...	15th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 6th August, 1903.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.

THE SCHOOL will REOPEN, for the work of another term on the 5th OCTOBER, 1903.

The Headmaster again desires to point out that the School year begins on the 1st October.

Boys who do not enter before January necessarily lose a considerable portion of their marks, and a corresponding portion of the work of the Standard in which they may be placed.

The work of an entire class cannot, of course, be put back to meet the convenience of individuals who join late.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard re ours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 895 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

READY FOR SALE.
THE
ARCTIC HOME IN THE VEDAS,

A NEW BOOK on the Original Home of the Ancestors of the VEDIC ARYAS, and also a new key to the interpretation of many Vedic Texts and Legends.

(Demy 8vo., cloth, pp. 500 and I—XXIV.)
BY
BAL GANGADHAR TILAK, B.A., LL.B.,
Author of 'Orion," Editor "Kesari," &c.

Price Rs. 4, Postage As. 5; V. P. P. Rs. 4-6.

Apply to

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
BOOK-SELLERS, KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
CORAM RUSSELL J.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

and

In the matter of the FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (and reduced).

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (and reduced,) ..... Petitioners.

UPON the petition of the abovenamed Company declared on the twenty-seventh day of January last, preferred unto the said Court and upon hearing the Advocate for the petitioners and upon reading the said petition an affidavit of MUGONLAL DALPATRAM filed on the seventeenth day of April last, verifying the list of creditors and a joint affidavit of BHAI PANDURANG MAGONLAL DALPATRAM and VASSANJI MOHUNJI filed on the second day of June last, verifying the list as to debts and an affidavit of the said Bhai Pandurang filed on the eighth day of July instant, and the issues of the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Samachar" of the twenty-ninth day of June last, and of the sixth day of July instant respectively this Court doth order that the special resolution reducing the capital in the petition mentioned be and it is hereby confirmed and this Court doth hereby approve the minute relating to such reduction of capital which minute is proposed to be registered and is referred to in paragraph ten of the said petition and which minute is as follows viz. "that the Capital of the Fort Press Company, Limited (and reduced) is rupees two lacs and eighty five thousand, divided into six hundred Shares of Rupees four hundred and seventy five each instead of the original Capital of Rupees twelve lacs and twenty five thousand divided into one hundred and fifty Shares of Rupees eight thousand and five hundred each at the time of the registration of this minute sum of Rupees four hundred and seventy-five has been and is to be considered as fully paid up on each of the said six hundred shares" and this Court doth further order that this order be advertised twice in the "Bombay Government Gazette" "Times of India" "Bombay Gazette" "the Bombay Samachar" and "Jame Jamshed" respectively, and this Court doth lastly order that the words "and reduced" be used till the first day of September next, Witness Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and three.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

By the Court
L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 1st day of August, 1903.
Order drawn on application of Messrs. LITTLE & Co.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Certified to be a True Copy.
The 1st day of August, 1903.

Seal.

A. M. KAJIJI,
For Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,

AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES
AT
SERAMPORE,
IN THE
DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,
KNOWN AS
THE
SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required.

The Mill Contains

26,436 RING SPINDLES.

2,992 MULE SPINDLES.

AND

200 LOOMS,

with full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully

EQUIPPED IN ALL RESPECTS.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to

Messrs. SANDERSON & CO., Solicitors,
30-2, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
or to the AUCTIONEERS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.

For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

POONA 7TH EXTRA MEETING.
WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 13th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 9	67	14	51 13	43 6	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 18	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Taiping,	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years.....5	
" 1 Year.....4½	"
" 6 Months.....4	"
" 3 Months.....3½	"

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure,
CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee. 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to J. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	90 3 4	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13/16	=	— 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	25 1/2	=	unchanged
2 months hence	25 1/4	=	16
Spot in New York	55 1/8	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 16	=	do
Berlin	20 39 1-2	=	do
New York Demand	4 5 3 8	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	=	do
6 " " "	3 1-4 pr ct	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	=	do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3.5-8 pr ct	=	do
INTERE ST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-8 pr ct	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/4 pr ct	=	— 1/8

Rubber.—Para Rubber 4s. 1 3-4d. unchanged.

Wheat.—Club No. 1. 31. Aug.-Sept. Business done + 1-2.

Rapeseed,—Yellow Cawnpore, 34 1-4, August-Sept Sellers tone + 1-5.

Rapeseed.—Brown 22 Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone Firm—14.

Linseed Bold, 38s. 1-2d. Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone strong.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 3,000. Spot. 6·84 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed dull.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·47	5·91	5·47	5·25
—2	+1	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·30	5·29	5·29	5·28
—1	—1	unchgd	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil	bales
Do. last year	2,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	Nil	
Mid-Uplands	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·77	— 3
Do. March	9·75	— 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·94	— 3
Do. do, December	9·69	— 3
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 13th August 1903:—

Cotton	673 bales.
Wheat	9,143 cwts.
Linseed	2,2·5 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,0.8 "
Gingellyseed	16 "
Poppyseed	1,22 "
Groundnuts	111 "
Castorseed	771 "
Rice	941 "
Myrabollams	1,165 "
Cottonseed	1,932 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	133
Shanghai 30 do do	182 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·11
1st Settlement	98·9

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 18th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd "	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd "	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	9	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steahy.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13	0
Yellow Gujerat Ready	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	20	12	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	31 0
Club, No. 1	"	30 4
Hard, Red	"	23 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.

Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·48	5·91
+1	+1

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·48	5 33	5·31	5·30	5·29
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1

March-April
5 25
+1

COTTON.—The local market for ready cotton is steady, and though Exporters are almost out of the market, there is a fair enqury for high grades by mills. New Crop is firm and closing rates are Rs. 226 1-2 for Good Broach, and Rs. 176 for Fully Good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	90 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 14th August, as compared with the statement of the 8th August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 8. Rs.	Aug. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	22,59,019	50,41,433
Public Deposits at Branches	25,45,768	25,54,973
Other Deposits	5,26,68,148	5,15,04,373
Post Bills	21,165	20,933
Sundries	9,50,770	9,64,249
Rs.	7,98,74,861	7,84,86,031
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,18,49,316	1,18,42,367
Other authorised Securities	3,24,576	3,24,576
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	64,24,248	57,40,988
Loans do. do.	1,41,92,797	1,43,35,230
Bills discounted and purchased	2,01,50,323	1,93,47,810
Dead Stock	3,55,348	3,55,318
Stamps and Stationery	3,015	2,987
Balances with other Banks	4,19,775	4,33,521
Sundries	85,955	70,575
Cash	2,57,09,599	2,66,32,629
Rs.	7,98,74,861	7,84,86,031

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	5	2	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	4	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	10	10	85
Total plague deaths to date	264,386	214,692	
Same date last year	7	6	85

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUDDON—August 14, at 201, Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Mr G U Cuddon, of a son.
REED—August 8, at Sewan, Saran, the wife of Lindsay Reed, of a son.

DEATHS.

FORBGEN—August 16, of septicæmia, Helen Ethel ("Nallie"), the loving and dearly beloved daughter of H E and the late W Forbgen, Master Tailor, 21st Lancers, aged 17 years, 3 months and 15 days.
HOLMAN—August 5, at Murree, at his residence, William Laban Holman, in his 77th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 7-3m, 6-45a. Low water, 0-9m., 1-14a.
League Football, Cooperage.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Musical Comedy Company.
Concert, Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 8-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

SUICIDE OF A SPECULATOR.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Sconderji Damji, a Hindu, aged fifty. The deceased was a speculator and was in embarrassed circumstances. On Sunday afternoon he was found lying unconscious in his room in Vethal Wady by the landlord's bill collector who informed the police. The latter had him conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where Soonderji was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, Dr. Winter, of Government House, Parel, was driving in his dogcart along the Queen's Road, towards the Fort, when near the Marine Lines Railway Station, the horse shied and bolted, and in its career dashed into a carriage-and-pair, belonging to Mr. Jaffer Sulleman of Girgaum Road, which was coming direction. The shaft of Dr. from the opposite Winter's dog-cart pierced the chest of the horse attached to Mr. Jaffer Sulleman's carriage, killing the animal on the spot. Dr. Winter's horse seemed to have taken fright at the man hole iron plate lying on the road.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. W. F. Cahusac, Commanding, and the Officers, the band of the 31st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day (weather permitting):—

March	With Sword and Lance ..... Storke
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus .. Caryll
Russian Dance	(Piccolo) Solo Danse des Zauves ..... Leslie
Selection	The French Maid ..... Slaughter
Valse	La Reine des Cœurs ..... Waldteufel.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sind, per extra s. s. Trieste will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Pekin will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Thursday, the 20th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A BRAHMIN THIEF FLOGGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Ishwardas Narotumdas, a Brahmin, with the theft of a silver waist chain and some pieces of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 77, belonging to Gokuldas Kalidas and three others from the Mulji Jetha Market. The accused admitted having committed the offence and begged for mercy. He said he was a Brahmin and would lose his caste if he were sent to jail. Unfortunately he had submitted to temptation, and promised never to commit such an offence if he were given a chance. The Magistrate sentenced him to receive 12 stripes.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Onkar Bhow, a Hindu was charged with causing hurt to a policeman in order to deter him from executing his duty. The evidence showed that on the 13th instant the accused and four others were gambling in Parel Road, when policeman No. 494 E. went up and arrested the accused. The others ran away. The policeman began collecting cards and money from the ground when the accused kicked him, and would have succeeded in effecting his escape, but for the assistance given by some townsmen. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further charged with gambling, and was fined Rs. 5 on that count.

THE LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.—The fifth anniversary of the death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji was celebrated on Sunday last at the Albless Baug in the presence of a large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The religious portion of the ceremony having been performed, three children of poor parents were invested with the sacred shirt and thread, and another pair of young children were married out of the funds collected for the occasion, about Rs. 700. Mr. Hormusjee Ardeshir, the florist, who annually gets up these gatherings at great person l trouble, then made a brief speech, exhorting the Zoroastrians to continue to help in such demonstrations to the exercise of their religious convictions; and Mr. K. N. Kabraji, who presided, brought the meeting to a conclusion by thanking those who had contributed to the fund.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Wheatley charged Hassam Nensay, a Mahomedan, with attempting to murder Boora Junaa, a Shroff. From inquiries made by the police it appeared that on Saturday afternoon, the complainant, who is a cousin of the accused, was seated in a goldsmith's shop in Nishanpada Road, getting some ornaments made, when the accused came from behind and stabbed him on the right shoulder with a hunting knife and ran away. The knife which was plunged deep in the complainant's shoulder was extracted by the goldsmith. The accused subsequently gave himself up to the police and made a statement to the effect that the complainant had enticed away his wife. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the complainant.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Juma Cassum, a tobacco shop-keeper in Null Bazaar, with voluntarily causing hurt to Moti Ludha, also a tobacco shop-keeper. Mr. C. J. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the parties were Khoja Mahomedans by caste and were not on good terms with each other for a long time. On the evening of the 13th instant the accused met the complainant in Dharamsi Street, Null Bazaar, and assaulted him causing a bleeding wound on the head. The complainant fell down and fainted. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, and recovered consciousness the same night. Mr. Ashbury pleaded guilty on behalf of his client and begged for mercy. He said his client had led a respectable life up till now. On the evening in question he lost his head over some quarrel he had with the complainant and committed the act. He requested the Court to give the accused an option of fine. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 75, in default to undergo 75 days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN A FIRE TEMPLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Hormusjee Pestonjee Mistri, a Parsee carpenter, with the theft of a brass pot valued at Rs. 3, the property belonging to the Parsee Fire Temple in Dhanjee Street. It appeared that the accused went to the fire temple on Sunday evening and said his prayers there. After that he was seen wrapping up the vessel in a paper and leaving the temple with it. Edulji Shapurji Bulsara, the priest in charge of the temple was informed of it, and he pursued the accused who disappeared in a lane. Information was then given to the police who succeeded in arresting the accused the same night at a billiard room in Falkland Road. The property, however, was not forthcoming. The accused stated that it was a false charge brought against him. He had an ill-feeling with the person who informed the priest in charge of the temple. He had three previous convictions against him. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING JUVENILE ROBBER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O Keiffe charged Baikrao Shivram Thombde, a Hindu lad, aged 13 years, with robbing Luxmibai, wife of Shripat Jagannath, of her pearl and diamond nose ring valued at Rs. 2,000. Mr. Dorabkhker, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appeared that on Saturday evening about 6 p.m. when the complainant was walking along the Thakurdwar Road on her way home from the temple the accused went by her side and snatched the ring out of her nose and bolted. The nose was hurt to some extent. The complainant raised an alarm and policeman No. 1294 C. arrested the accused. Finding himself in the hands of the police the accused threw the ring on the roadside. Fortunately police sepoy No. 1059 L. saw it and picked it up. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship taking the age of the accused into consideration ordered him to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of five years in lieu of the punishment awarded to him.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

Monday.—Pressure has given way briskly over the north Bay and a depression is developing off the Orissa and South-west Bengal Coasts. Up to the present, however, it is a very feeble disturbance. Light rain has fallen on the westcoast of Burma, Brahmaputra Valley, East Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas; light to moderate rains in the delta of Bengal; and showers in North west India, Satpuras, Deccan and the East Coast. Pendra has received 3 inches; Raipur, Madras and Silchar, two; Benares, Cocanada, Chanda, Hanumconda, 1 1-2; Mooltan, Sambalpur, Chaibassa, Durbhanga, Purnea, Calcutta, Saugor Island, one. The depression at the head of the Bay will probably continue to intensify and may commence moving in a north-westerly direction in the next 24 hours. Light to moderate rain is probable on the Burma Coast, the delta of Bengal and north of the East Coast, and light rain in the Brahmaputra Valley and East Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas. The monsoon is at present very weak in the Arabian Sea and only light rain is probable during the day on the West Coast. Showers may occur in the Satpuras, the Deccan and in Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In.	Cts.	Esplanade, In.	Cts.	Fort, In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	90	41	60	80	51	49	57	69
Monday, 17th August	0	42	0	5	0	00	00	25
Total	90	83	60	83	54	49	57	34
Total fall to August 17, 1902	23	82	27	89	27	64	57	47
Total fall to August 17, 1901	81	02	76	23	80	68	70	41

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...
Jask	29·681	E	7	7	7	82	...	0·01	—0·13
Muscat	29·553	SE	4	86·2	83·0	92	...	0·03	— 0·37
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	29·588	NNW	9	98·1	77·9	34	0·01	6·29	+ 4·28
Sirsa	29·584	WSW	7	98·3	82·1	65	...	11·3	+ 3·35
Delhi	29·588	NW	5	95·5	81·7	72	...	6·6	—10·18
Agra	29·602	SW	7	94·5	79·9	87	0·33	12·57	— 4·28
Cawnpore	29·603	NE	3	94·0	81·6	79	...	8·13	—12·19
Allahabad	29·631	NNE	3	93·1	76·1	72	...	10·77	—13·06
Jhansi	29·636	WSW	4	93·2	78·1	78	...	13·21	—11·25
Jaccabad	29·598	SE	1	105·9	83·6	17	...	2·42	+ 0·23
Karachi	29·656	W	14	91·3	79·2	65	...	3·99	+ 1·97
Jeypore	29·672	WSW	4	9 3·7	75·1	74	0·03	15·95	+ 5·51
Ajmere	29·624	W	7	84·4	75·1	87	...	15·45	+ 2·02
Deesa	29·698	WSW	11	92·1	75·1	8	...	15·76	— 0·37
Ahmedabad	29·707	SW	3	92·7	80	84	0·3	22·58	— 2·01
Bhuj	29·687	W	12	90·3	76·9	8	...	14·06	+ 3·24
Jamnagar	...	W	17	90·	76·7	87	...	2·4	+ 7·10
Dwarka	29·693	WSW	10	84·1	7 6	83	...	2·23	...
Rajkot	29·70	W	10	91·4	...	78	...	12·81	— 1·94
Bhavnagar	29

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4th " " 40 words a minute, 2 Weeks' Study
11th " " 120 " " 4 " "
21 Lessons to completion, learned in 6 weeks.

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U. S. PLANTERS, par Excellence, per 100 ...	2 8
AMMIAH PILLAY'S.	
Planters No. 1, superfine quality, per 100	2 6
SECOND QUALITY.	
JAVA PLANTERS, without labels, per 100..	2 4

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MEDIUM SIZE, to hold 50 Cigars ..... "	2 4
CIGARETTE BOXES, to hold 100 Cigarettes "	1 12

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1903.

HELLENISM AND HINDUISM.

In the latest number of the "Calcutta Review" is a paper from the sprightly pen of Mr. J. Nelson Fraser, of the Bombay Educational Department. It is not a pretentious production; for, as Mr. Fraser observes at the outset, he only offers a few notes or suggestions on the subject on which he writes—Hellenism and Hinduism. It has occurred to him that a scientific comparison of Hellenism and Hinduism would be of great interest to the world. But he recognises that the preparation of such a work would, besides personal qualifications in the writer, time, and a good library—advantages, which, he says, are not available in India. Mr. Fraser does himself and, perhaps, India an injustice—himself through his natural modesty; India, because his long residence in Poona lets him overlook the resources of the libraries of Bombay—an argument against keeping our men of educational activity too long in the wilds. He seems inclined to think that when the work does appear it will issue from some intellectual hive in Europe. We see no reason why it should. The subject is Mr. Fraser's own, and in this country he would have more convenient access both to Greek and Hindu scholars than is possible in England. Any point on which he might think further research is required, he could defer until his next period of absence is due. Let Mr. Fraser not leave to others work which he might very well do himself. It may not occur to many people, because to the few only will it be apparent that the Hindu world today resembles Greece of the first century B. C. in the loss of political independence and in the consciousness that its halcyon days lie in the past. Somewhat dangerous doctrine in India that, if Mr. Fraser would preach it. To the official idea and in the eyes of most people in this country the halcyon days of India are those she is living at the present. Let that pass however, for while he says the decline of Greece was brought about by foreign agency and perhaps lawless vice, the foreign ascendency under which Hinduism has passed differs from that which dominated Hellas in bringing its own culture—culture, he might have added, which she never knew before.

Mr. Fraser's notes open with the comparison of the physical aspect of Hellas and Hindustan. Both, he remarks, with that flash of humour which will illuminate every page he writes, are bright sunny lands, but the sun of Hellas, though not less glorious, is milder than the sun of Hindustan. One is however a land of great mountains, the other a land of plains. One is small, so small that the sea is never far distant; the other many times as large, so large that to nearly all its people the sea is little more than a name. Hellas, he will allow, to be a land of great natural beauty; but he will only ask that India shall be regarded as naturally beautiful in the hilly regions. Yet on the point of natural fertility he thinks we may, on the whole, count the two countries equal, notwithstanding that the history of Greece shows nothing parallel to the failure of the rains in India. He will not, for the present, at all events, discuss the extent natural differences have affected the characters of Greeks and Hindus, preferring to leave the question to be decided according to the intelligence and taste of the reader, believing that the tendency to explain character as the result of surroundings has probably been carried too far. He shies at the ethnological comparison also, turn hurriedly to the outward aspects of Hindu and Greek society. The Greeks were more bodily active than the Hindus; though both were fond of games and wrestling, racing does not seem to have been resorted to in India. Although, as Mr. Fraser shows, the Greek dress resembled that of the ancient Hindus before the Mahomedan invasions, the Greeks never wore the profusion of ornament that has been the delight of rajahs of both ancient and modern times. As a contrast to this he shows that their furniture was more ornate and luxurious. He expresses a pious wish that he could tell us something as to their ideas of cleanliness, but drily observes that although in Greek literature we hear plenty about washing and bathing, that does not settle the point. It may to the mind of the worker in the hive of industry of whom Mr. Fraser dreams—the scholar who is to make the scientific comparison he would so much like to see, but Mr. Fraser knows his India and the great importance which is attached to bathing and ablutions in the India of to-day.

As to the moral ideals of the two races, Mr. Fraser thinks it an intricate subject—in every way at opposite poles of thought. If we look at what the critics emphasised by the great teachers on both sides, without entering on long catalogues, he observes, then probably the characteristic in the Greek social ideal is justice and in the Hindu compassion. While the Greeks sought to give every man his due share of the work to be done in it, and the benefit to be reaped from it, the Hindus, though requiring justice from the State as a protection against injury, did not discuss the organisation of social effort as the Greeks did—at all events not beyond division into four castes. Compassion was their standing theme. Their ideals of the self-regarding virtues were different. The Greek ideal was temperance—the regulation of desires not so as to diminish desire, but so as to increase it to the uttermost, while keeping it within the bounds of human nature and the possibility of human satisfaction. The Hindu idea that objects of sense are disappointing and their pursuit brings vexation of spirit, finds no countenance among the Greeks, who loved the world and held that under wise government the desires of man are a privilege of his nature. From morality Mr. Fraser's notes pass on to religion. The Greeks he pronounces to have been less religious than the Hindus though more philosophic and artistic. In literature Greek and Sanskrit may be supposed to have been equal achievements in point of language. But as for excellence in different kinds of literature, there were, of course, branches arising out of the conditions of Greek life that are wanting in India, the eloquence of the free assembly, history in general and poetry of a personal character. Conversely devotional poetry, which scarcely exists in Greek, furnishes a great part of Hindu writing. With a glance at the passing of Greece and the decline of Hinduism Mr. Fraser concludes his paper. We have, we think, said enough of it to show how highly suggestive is its character and how much it is to be desired that Mr. Fraser will see his way to treat of his subject hereafter in a wider form.

TAMMANY AND DECENCY.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD'S published works include a novel with the title of "An American Politician." The hero is a lawyer whose mission in life is to clean out the Augean Stable of United States politics and to put an end to corruption and dishonesty in the national public life. In the public life of New York City, Judge Jerome, who recently gained a great deal of attention by a spirited attack on the corrupt methods of Tammany rule, seems to be a more aggressive and determined character than the novelist made out John Harrington to be. The story of Mr. Jerome's fight with Tammany is told by Mr. Alfred Hodder in a very readable book. In seeking for the causes which have produced in America a political organization supported by the blackmail of vice Mr. Hodder finds them in the difficulty of reconciling the puritan ideal with the less exalted ways of human life. American politicians are fond of enunciating the highest principles believing that it is a public advantage to talk good even though they have no intention of trying to live up to the standard of their preaching. That sort of failing is not confined to Yankee orators, but in the States they go farther, and, it may be, because the business instinct is so acute there. American politicians do not hesitate to put on the statute book excessively good measures which they know quite well cannot be properly enforced. Acts prohibiting the sale of drink on Sunday or any other day and Acts for the suppression of disorderly houses cannot be impartially carried out in a city like New York, and as some must be taken and others left by the Police there is here all the scope for the operations of Tammany. The rule of selection is guided by blackmail and worse. Judge Jerome in one of his public addresses declared that the police force and politicians are no longer content with levying blackmail upon gamblers. They insist upon appointing all the employes of the establishment except the doorkeeper, and also insist on nominating a partner in the business who takes from twenty to thirty per cent. As the police failed to do their work Judge Jerome set about it himself. Issuing search warrants he personally enforced them thus preventing any police warning being given to the owners of gambling dens and other prohibited establishments. In all the places raided he held summary court, passing sentences on the persons found therein on the spot. In the eagerness of his crusade he rushed barred doors, and earned the title of "Carrie Nation Jerome" after the temperance lady who attacked the interests of the liquor trade with a hatchet. Impressed by his earnestness people who desired decency in the administration of the city put him forward as candidate for the post of District Attorney, and he was elected by an overwhelming majority. But that is not the end. One man can do nothing against the money power—against those whom this crusader has described as the "respectable and criminal rich," and the campaign of Judge Jerome has not yet brought about any alteration in the laws which produce inefficiency in administration, and enable the police to flourish on blackmail. The moral of Tammany and Judge Jerome's crusade is that in this respect at least there is nothing for British people to follow in methods which are peculiar to America.

THE RECENT PRESIDENCY-PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

IT has been remarked as one of the outcomes of the recent Presidency-Parsee cricket match which ended so disastrously for the Presidency team that European batsmen cannot play the Parsee bowling on anything but a perfectly true wicket nowadays. The critics who favour this idea, in support of their contention, point to the easy victories obtained by the Parsees at Bombay during the last three years and to the severe defeat inflicted on the Oxford University Authentics last November by a Parsee team. Admitting that Messrs. Mistri, Mehta, and Bulsara are bowlers of quite exceptional ability, and, as far as Indian cricket is concerned, in a class by themselves, it strikes us as being rather a sweeping condemnation of the methods of European batsmen to give colour to such an idea. That the Presidency batsmen in the recent match were by no means happy when facing the two bowlers named there is no denying, but in view of the fact that no less than six of them were playing in this match for the first time and that five of them, Messrs. Langhorne, McDonough, Monteath, Faviell, and Carroll, had only been a few months in the country and had had little or no opportunity of accustoming themselves to the conditions of Indian cricket in general and the Bombay wickets in particular, we hardly think it fair that their failure to win the match for their side should be attributed to any lack of ability. Mr. Carroll, who alone of the five, succeeded in doing himself anything like justice, is, it was evident to the merest tyro, a batsman of many parts, and one, moreover, who had acquired a considerable reputation at home. Mr. Faviell had in the Presidency trial match shown that he was a batsman of undoubted ability, while Mr. Monteath had displayed good form in the same match, and again against the Baronet Cricket Club last Saturday, which leaves no doubt as to his ability as a batsman. The natural nervousness which overcomes most cricketers and prevents them doing themselves justice when playing in an important match under strange conditions for the first time, probably had as much to do with the failure of the Presidency batsmen as the good bowling of Messrs. Mistri and Bulsara, and in making this statement we have no desire whatever to detract from the fine performance of the Parsee bowlers who, as we said before, possess exceptional ability in this department of the game.

INDIAN TEA MARKETS EXPANSION.

THE Indian Tea Markets Expansion Committee which came into operation two years ago is now entering on the final period of its existence, the call for additional support to render an extension of working practicable not having met with any response. It has now been found necessary, in some measure, to restrict the operations previously initiated. The operations have covered an extensive area, embracing over 2,500 villages and towns in India and Burma, and all classes of society have been approached. The cost of working for the past two years is approximately Rs. 1 33,000. The resources still available roughly amount to Rs. 65,000, supposing tea in stock and outstandings realize valuations. As an example of the magnitude of the operations conducted by the commission, we have only to mention that nearly four million one pice packets have been put into circulation during the period under review. When it is remembered that these are purchased by people who mostly cannot afford to take more than one or two at a time, it will be admitted that this large total shows a considerable amount of work. The Tea Industry to-day is fortunately in a very different position from what it was when the commission was started. As to what share the scheme may have had in bringing about the improvement is an open question, but there is not the slightest doubt but that the steadily persistent effort to introduce tea drinking to the people of India has resulted beneficially in many ways. Not only has tea been placed in villages where previously it was unknown but in many of the larger towns foreign rubbish has been supplanted by sound Indian tea. The foundation has thus, it is hoped, been laid of a demand which although of slow growth may be confidently expected to expand until India herself becomes one of the largest consumers of Indian tea.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward Mails of the 7th August left Aden at 8 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Bishop of Bombay will leave Poona on the 18th instant, for a short confirmation tour in the Southern Mahratta Country. Letters will find him at Dharwar from the 19th to the 21st instant, at Belgaum on the 22nd and 23rd instant, and again at Dharwar from the 24th to the 26th instant. He will return to Poona on the 27th instant.

THE night trains which were stopped running on the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway owing to washaways, resumed running yesterday.

A TINNEVELLY correspondent writes:—During the trial of a Sessions case in the Court of the Sessions Judge, the Judge, observing a Juror sleeping, ordered him to stand up for five minutes, which order was of course obeyed.

LORD RAVENSCOURT'S butler, who died the other day leaving a fortune of £30,000, was by no means a unique instance of a gentleman's gentleman amassing a great fortune. There is a well-known Conservative M P. who in his early days was a butler in Lord Salisbury's household. The money he saved from his salary and tips he invested in a hotel in South Kensington which he disposed of some 15 years later at an enormous profit. Samuel Waugh who left more than £1,000 when he died six weeks back, had been a butler in the Maclay family for over 60 years. A butler in a decent house may, speaking roughly, count on receiving £2 in tips for every £1 of his salary. In addition to tips, however, an important perquisite is the commission he receives from tradesmen.

THE Civil Veterinary Department in Bengal appears to be doing excellent work; the twenty dispensaries show a largely increased number of animals treated in 1902-03, and the Veterinary Assistants who travel through the villages treated 21,439 cases, practically three times the number treated in the previous year. The demand for these itinerant Assistants exceeds the supply, and is at once a testimony to the value of the training given at the Bengal Veterinary College, and a proof that the institution of these travelling animal doctors has been an immense boon to the country people. Rinderpest was prevalent in three districts, and though the number of animals inoculated for this disease was somewhat less than in the previous year, there was no friction whatever between the operators and the owners of cattle, the latter being evidently convinced that the desire of the operators was to save and not to destroy their cattle, a fact which shows that even the Indian agriculturist is not blind to the logic of facts.

EIGHTY persons at Jatnica, Poland, were returning from a fete, and had to cross a river in a small boat. The boat overturned, and thirty people were drowned.

THE estate of Mrs. Amelia Sach, of Claymore House, East Finchley, the baby-farmer, described as dying at Holloway Prison on February 3, is sworn at £59 5s. 11d. by her husband and brother.

SWITZERLAND is the country for divorces. For 10,000 marriages there are 20.6 divorces. Next comes France with 13·4 divorces per 10,000 marriages, then Germany with 7.9, Hungary with 6.4, Austria with 3·7, Sweden with 4.9, and Italy 1.3.

A NEW kind of caterpillar that builds silky nests has been discovered by a French colonial official at Madagascar. He believes that it will be possible to obtain a very fine quality silk from these nests.

THE wives of the crew of the French warship Tage complain that their husbands, who embarked on May 5, 1901, have not left the ship to return home since that time, though they were commissioned only for twenty-four months.

CAPTAIN B. J. EWEN, after giving evidence in a Kentucky feud case at Lexington, was threatened with assassination. To escape from the town he concealed himself in a large box, and was sent by goods train to his home at Jackson, ninety-four miles away.

THE following announcement is displayed in the window of a little shop in a North London back street:—"The proprietor of this establishment is committed for ten days to Holloway. Business suspended until he is released."

THE STRONG TALE.

STRANDED!

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

CHEFOO, JUNE 29.

O Hamlet, what a falling-off was there!—SHAKESPEARE.

We knew nothing of Chefoo—except that it was in North China. Now we know that it stands there still. Singular that we knew nothing of it, seeing that the Taipan had been there before. But that is the usual thing with the everyday British traveller. He goes about with his eyes closed, sees nothing, and forgets even that which he heard. If you ask him what he thinks of Chefoo he will tell you "Oh, it's all right." Of Nagasaki: "Ah, that's the place we were at the other day, isn't it? Oh, it's all right." And Kioto? "Oh, that's all right too."

I gathered from what he said that Chefoo was not a place to linger in.

We had to. Needs must when the devil drives!

Of the hundred Hongkong dollars I obtained at Singapore not a copeck remained. We were "on the beach"—stranded! From the gorgeous plush embroideries and the silks and brocades of the P. and O. we descended to sleeping where we could. Yesterday we spent with a tramp; last night we slept on the beach. To-morrow—but why anticipate?

As we passed Wei-hai-wei, at a stone's throw, and stood off to leeward for Chefoo, a review of the squadrons of the whole world was going on, the fleets practising what they would do to each other in case of hostilities. Soon as they heard who we were every ship dipped its ensign—a proper thing to do—while Admiral Bridge who commands the British Squadron (painted grey, contrary to regulation, for the occasion) put his vessels through an additional set of evolutions with the laudable object of reducing the figure of a Fleet Engineer. Engineer Captain I should have called him, and will next time. Meantime an American lady gave us a dissertation on smokestacks, and assured us that the strength of a vessel does not depend upon the number of them.

But of course I know better!

That American lady, by the way, has become somewhat of an infliction. She is still on our track, popping up at all sorts of inopportune moments and preferably when she is least wanted. As for me, I am proof against her blandishments. As for the Taipan, I am not so sure. I believe she has designs on him.

However, at times, her conversation is improving. She told us all about "Fighting Bob" who ran the Oregon round Cape Horn to get out of the way of the Spaniards, and, pressed, conducted all their bloodless battles. She told us every American ship carried a brace of admirals, that flag-officers were as common as colonels after the war, and that the youngest blue-jacket ranks with a one-stripe Lieutenant in the British service. She took upon herself to personally conduct us wherever we went, and, of course, availing herself of a lady's privilege—invariably left us to pay her reckoning.

Though you may not believe it we landed unostentatiously, after tumbling into a sampan, and left for the nearest hotel. We found it chockful of the sisters and the cousins and the aunts of the fleet—reminding me forcibly of the chorus of "Pinafore"—a pleasant change after that of the "Mikado."

"Very sorry," said the landlord, "but we haven't a vacant room!"

"Then why did your agent bring us here?" demanded Smithson, squaring up to the Boniface.

"Well, you may sleep on the billiard-table, if you like," said he.

There would have been a row had not the landlord vanished; for my Taipan's liver is distinctly wrong, and these violent ebullitions are becoming of more common occurrence.

Gallantry came to our assistance.

"Madam," said I, addressing the lady of America, "the only available room is yours."

"She entered, and slamming the door I turned the key and left her tearing round among the cues and lamp shades.

* * *

We went to another hostelry wherein a dashing young blade was singing "Alcala," while another played tennis with a flute.

Yielding to the impulse of the moment I struck in the chorus "Ta ra ra ra ra!" and the music stopped. Young men and maidens, old men and children, came flocking out to investigate.

Boldly facing them I said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I do not come before you as a beggar. I do not wish your charity. I merely desire the favour of temporary accommodation—in other words a loan."

Needless to say they did not consent to oblige us. They called for the dogs.

We ran.

* * *

That night, as I say, we slept within twenty or thirty yards of the sea.

"Just like Southport," I observed.

"No, it ain't," replied Smithson. "How can it be like Southport? No living man has ever been within twenty or thirty yards of the sea at Southport. When last low water mark was reached it was by a Polar exploring expedition, and took quite as long! Another hole in your comparative geography."

He was right. 'T was more like Brighton. On every hand—but stay ——

To left a low and wooded bluff,
With villas peering through
A circular sweep of yellow sands,
To right, a cutter's crew.
And shoreward as you saunter on,
Your shout full soon arouses,
The keeper of each villa there,
And scores of boarding-houses.
You thought to find untaught Chinese,
And little civilisation,
Nor contemplated scenes like these
The same with every nation.
On every window, every pane,
This legend dire they fix:
"Hot water, tea, shrimps, ham and eggs—
The lot for one and six."

* * *

In the morning when we had brushed the sand out of our hair and shaken it off our clothes we looked forth upon the world.

"Hullo!" roared the Taipan. "We seem to have struck the wrong country! There are bathing machines and striped sun umbrellas!"

Then he shut his binoculars with a click. Horror-stricken he unpacked his telescope and lashed it to a post.

"What is it?" I asked.

"Whoo-hoop! mixed bathing," he replied, and glued his eye to the glass.

"Let's have a dekko," said I.

"Not much!" was his reply. So after a vain struggle I rushed off with my camera and snapped the lot of them.

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BALKAN ATROCITIES.

BULGARIA'S CHARGES AGAINST TURKEY.

MEMORANDUM TO THE POWERS.

EXCITING THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The Bulgarian Government in a Memorandum to the Powers accuses the Turks of exasperating and terrorizing the Christian population by burning, pillaging, and violating, the arrest of and banishment of innocents, and the closing of schools and churches. It enumerates the names of the villages where the atrocities have occurred and names the victims, and in conclusion lays the whole responsibility on the Turkish Government which has not fulfilled its undertakings.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Austrian Agent has expressed to the Bulgarian Premier his anxiety as to the possible results of the publication of the Bulgarian Memorandum to the Powers which is calculated to dangerously excite the population of Bulgaria.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE REPORTED DESPATCH OF A SQUADRON.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Nothing is known at Constantinople of the despatch of a Russian Squadron to Turkish waters and it is considered highly improbable there.

The report arose from the fact that the Russian fleet has assembled for the usual manœuvres and some vessels will probably visit the Turkish Black Sea ports which they did last year.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

It was the St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" that reported on Saturday that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had received a telegram from Sevastopol stating that a Russian Squadron had been ordered to Turkish waters. Consequently though hitherto no other information has been published, and despite the explanation of the report given at Constantinople, the news appears to be indubitable and is so regarded at Vienna though surprise is expressed that Austria has not been notified.

TURKEY PREPARING

ORDERS FOR QUICK-FIRING GUNS.

Turkey has ordered thirty-two batteries of quick-firing field guns from Krupp's factory.

The Porte has called out 52 fresh battalions in consequence of the extension of the insurrection movement.

JAPAN AND THE KOREA.

A telegram to the "Times" from Seoul describes the situation created by the rivalry between Russia and Japan as very serious. The extension of Russian activity into Korea is most ominous, and Japan has intimated that if Korea refuses to open she will regard it as already opened.

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Lord Salisbury has passed a quiet night and his strength has consequently somewhat increased.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Lord Salisbury had a good day yesterday and is decidedly stronger.

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

AUSTRALIA WINS.

LONDON, AUGUST, 16.

The Australian, Jarvis, has won the swimming championship of the world at Paris, 500 metres.

Curwen of England was second.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 17.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with the English Mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

DEATH OF THE BEGUM SAHIBA OF CARNATIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

I regret to record the death which occurred yesterday morning at Triplicane of her Highness Khair Ul Nissa, Begum Sahiba of Carnatic. The deceased was 72 years of age and had been in failing health past few months, and was the sole remaining relic of historical past when the Nawabs of the Carnatic were a power in the land. She was the widow of Nawab Mahamed Ghulam Ghause Khan Bahadur, the last titular Nawab of Carnatic, who died in 1856. She belonged to the family of the first Sir Salar Jung, the great Prime Minister of Hyderabad. She had no children by the Nawab. For the last 47 years she has been living in Madras on a pension of Rs. 6,700 per month allowed to her by Government. On account of her position and lineage as the highest lady of rank among the Mahomedan community, she was much looked up to and respected by them for many years. She was very popular and much esteemed by the European community with the ladies of which she frequently came in contact. The funeral with military honours took place yesterday evening. The Begum was buried at the big mosque of Triplicane by the side of her late husband. The procession was a stately and imposing sight. The troops taking part were a detachment of the 28th Madras Infantry and the troopers of the Governor's Bodyguard, besides the retainers of the Prince of Arcot and of the deceased lady. Seventy-two minute guns will be fired to-day from Amir Mahal.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

E G. Wright, whose prosecution was ordered by the High Court for perjury in the Krummell divorce case, surrendered to a warrant issued against him, and has been released on bail.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

HIS CONDITION CRITICAL.

POONA, AUGUST 17.

Mr. Randall, Under-Secretary to the Government, is in a critical state to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

Fatal accidents having recently occurred owing to the use of ranges for musketry practices unsuited to them orders have been issued for Commanding Officers to prevent a repetition.

Miniature ammunition is in future to be supplied for practice to all Infantry soldiers and trained volunteers to replace an equivalent quantity of blank cartridge.

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that certain men who lately proceeded on furlough to England appear to have believed that their conveyance Home would include free railway travelling in England, it is explained to Officers Commanding British units in India that the free passage is only given to the port of disembarkation, and that in order to qualify for reduced railway fares from the port of embarkation to their destinations, non-commissioned officers and men must provide themselves with money for their onward journey, as a return ticket at a single fare is only admissible when the railway tickets are paid for at the time of booking. Men who from lack of funds receive warrants on repayment are liable for the full railway fare both ways. The above information should be conveyed to all non-commissioned officers and men about to proceed on furlough to England.

The destination of the 23rd Pioneers, who have been under orders for Somaliland will probably be changed to Sikkim. At present there is only one regiment, the 32nd Pioneers, in that quarter, and should this corps have to move forward, it would be obviously expedient to have another in support.

ARRIVALS: AUGUST 17.—Foster, Lieutenant, Madras, I. M. S., proceeding to Somaliland from Belgaum.

Bholanath, Captain, Madras, I. M. S, proceeding to Somaliland from Belgaum.

Bailward, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, R. F. A., to join from England.

Cleveland, Major, Bombay, I. M. S., off leave, from China.

Ruzzak, Lieutenant, Madras, I. M. S., on duty from Cannanore.

Kekers, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty from Deolali.

DEPARTURES: AUGUST 17.—Parry, Captain, Bombay, R. A. M. C., off leave to Poona.

Cleveland, Major, Bombay, I. M. S., off leave to Poona.

Bailward, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, R. F. A., on duty to Allahabad.

THE HENRY DALLAS COMPANY.

"THE FRENCH MAID."

THERE was a full house last night at the Novelty Theatre when the Henry Dallas Musical Comedy Company opened their season in this city with "The French Maid." There were several alterations in the company, but a more successful production has never been given by the Company. Throughout the performance the audience enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Perhaps one reason of the success of the piece was that it was quite new to Bombay. It is lacking in plot, but is full of bright music, sparkling witticisms which very often dovelop into broad farce, and it has a caste which gives every member of the Company an opportunity of displaying themselves at their best. Mr. Percival Knight found a very happy role in "Charlie Brown" a waiter. His business was never more farcical, and he introduced several songs—old favourites, by the way—which thoroughly delighted the audience. "Fancy Pam off the Earth" and "Must You" gained for him such outbursts of applause that instead of giving the usual repetitions he had to sing new songs. Miss Alice Wade who took the part of 'Suzette" is a lady new to Bombay, but there will be no doubt of her success. She has all the art of the accomplished actress, her singing is such as will be sure to gain her friends, and her dances are piquant and graceful. Mr. Ducan Munro blossomed out last night in quite a new type of character as "Jack Brown," a very breezy sailor. His strident voice fitted the part admirably, and he gained a full share of the applause which was lavished on all the Company. All the rest of the caste was completed with old faces; and all acted and sang with ability. The chorus was thin in parts, but the exactions of the piece were very great. With such an opening night the rest of the stay is certain to be successful. To-night "The Geisha" will be performed.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

AUGUST 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St, Lucia, St Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used,

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for route but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.

Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.

Turkish route between Bushire and Fao interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th Aug. 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	5	20 p.m.	2	17
Teheran	17	2	12 p.m.	...	48
Suez	17	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 17th Aug. 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	31	0	6
Karachi	0	19	0	1
Madras	0	31	0	3

LORD BURNHAM—lately Sir Edward Lawson—gave his annual treat to the Beaconsfield school children recently. When an Italian ice-cream merchant came by, his lordship purchased the whole stock, and, standing at the barrow, ladled out the ices to the delighted little ones.

THE FAR EAST.

THE REBELLION IN HUNAN.

INVASION BY KWANGSI INSURGENTS.

According to a Peking despatch of 22nd inst, printed in the "Shanghai Times," news received from Chang Sha is to the effect that the Kwangsi rebels have penetrated into the province of Hunan. In districts such as Yung Paw, Ching Chow, etc., the rebels caused their proclamations to be posted up at many prominent places. In them they declare their intention to revive Confucianism, to elevate the Yellows, to support the Emperor and lastly to massacre the corrupt officials, and exhort the people in general to join them. H. E. Chao Erh Shun, the Governor of the Province, has sent by the water ways a quantity of munitions escorted by a special detachment, to Yung Paw the worst affected district.

The insurgents are concentrated principally at Nanning and its adjoining districts. The city of An Lung Hsien is in a state of siege by the insurgents. As it is but poorly garrisoned, it will be an easy victim unless re-inforcement comes in time. The local garrison has had an encounter with the insurgents, resulting in the retreat of the latter.

The magistrate of Kwei Hsien, Chen, a native of Canton, has made himself quite a record. Since the beginning of the China New Year, the magistrate has executed no fewer than 2,000 men in forty days. From the time of his arrival he has put to death 6,000 or 7,000 persons. The victims are generally put to death without trial.

Wang Chih Chun, the degraded Governor, recommended the magistrate in a very eulogising manner to the Throne.

The new Viceroy, H. E. Tsen Chun Hsuen, has different views. On his arrival at Kwangsi, H. E. immediately summoned the magistrate in question to his presence and the first question put to him was the exact number of men he killed and whether or not he gave any trial to those whom he executed.

The Viceroy at once ordered the Magistrate to be put into jail for trial, seeing that the frightened and excited magistrate could not give any answer to his questions.

Among the officials denounced by the Viceroy to the Throne, is Huang Shen Chi, a Taoti, and a personal friend of the Viceroy whom he has known for twenty years. His strict impartiality in his dealings with his subordinates has won for him a good name.

The Viceroy dismissed the Prefect of Chingchow and the magistrate of Kwei Ping for no other reason except that both of them are habitual opium smokers and are quite incapable of discharging their respective duties.

A correspondent writes that Magistrate Chan of Kwan Ua is in a bad way. One story of the cause of his fall is the following. Chan has been very active in catching the rebels. He reports that within six months he has caught and beheaded four thousand of them. Charges have been made against him that he condemned and beheaded men without any trial. Chan is an intelligent man. Has lived abroad and even now has a semi-foreign house and lives in a kind of foreign style. One morning he was informed that the city was placarded with a proclamation offering pardon to all robbers who would give themselves up. A man known as A Kin, a well known robber leader called at Chan's yamen and reported that he had been ordered by the Viceroy to put up these proclamations. He could, however, give no proof that he had been commissioned to do this. Chan refused to believe him. A Kin became very angry and attempted to shoot the Magistrate. Magistrate Chan had him arrested and immediately beheaded. It turned out that A Kin had been commissioned to put up the proclamations and also to bring the leaders of rebels to a conference with the Viceroy. When the Viceroy learned that his agent had been beheaded he was very angry and ordered the arrest of Chan and had him taken to Kwai Ping tried and condemned to death. Weather the sentence will be carried out remains to be seen.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA

CHINESE ARMING.

The "North China Daily News" says:—A Moukden dispatch states that the Chinese officials in the various cities and towns of the three Manchurian provinces have received secret instructions from their Tartar Generals to raise as many able bodied men as possible within their respective jurisdictions, whilst arms of modern make have also been distributed to the officials concerned. It is computed that the Chinese authorities in Manchuria have already distributed in secret at least 60,000 stands of Mauser with 200 cartridges for each, so that in the provincial capitals Moukden (Fengtien province) Kirin (Kirin province) and Tsitsihar (Heitungkiang province) there is quite a dearth in firearms of modern pattern. When the Russians came down from Siberia in 1900, the Mandarins buried large quantities of their Mausers and ammunition in all sorts of unlikely places—to be dug up in times of emergency. In June last, however, some one gave the secret to certain Russians and this becoming known the arms were hastily and as quietly as possible transported to the officials of smaller cities so that when search was subsequently made by the Russians very few arms were discovered by them. Whether the newly raised men are meant by the Mandarins to give assistance to the Russians in the event of war with Japan is an open question, but more probably the Manchus will look on at the struggle and then join the victors in crushing more completely the vanquished.

The "Universal Gazette" hears that a deputy of the Tartar General of Kirin (Central Manchuria) is now in Shanghai with the object of purchasing 3,000 stands of modern rifles to take back to Kirin. This continues that Japan, is the second time a deputy has come from Kirin to Shanghai to buy 3,000 rifles within the space of a few weeks and it is stated that the Kirin Tartar General wants the arms to prepare against the eventualities of war.

GANG ROBBERY AT PAHANG.

EUROPEAN KILLED.

A despatch to the "Straits Times" dated July 29th, states that M. Juppeaux, an employee of the French Tin Mining Company in Kampar, Perak, was attacked by gang robbers (including three Malays and six Dyaks) at Tembeling (Pahang) on the 25th July. He was conveyed to Kuala Lipis on the 28th, and was then reported to be in a dying condition. A later message stated that M. Juppeaux had succumbed to his injuries. It is supposed that the gang robbers escaped over the border into the adjoining State.

He first came out to the East as an Engineer for the Societe de mines d'or de la Watana, of Siam, and after three years there returned to Europe and subsequently joined the Kinta Company. He worked with them till the end of 1902 and then entered into a fresh contract with them. He was employed at different times for the Company prospecting, and was lately sent to Tembeling in Pahang on similar work. To reach the Ulu Tembeling, one is obliged to undergo a six days' voyage in a Malay boat from Lipis; and we learn that on this trip the Director of the Company offered M. Juppeaux the companionship of another European. This he refused. It seems that he was attacked while travelling alone.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The "Universal Gazette," which belongs to Mr. Willis Grey, the Engineer-in-Chief of the American Development Company, says that though the agreement regarding the Hankow-Canton Railway has already been signed by the Chinese Government and an American syndicate, though the work has already been commenced, both Russia and France have recently come forward to try to take the rail way under their control, utilizing certain Belgians as stalking horses with this object. A certain Chinese high official (presumably Sheng Kungpao) is also desirous that the Belgians should control the line, and he has already ordered Sir Cheng-tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister to the United States, not to countersign any more of the bonds issued in the United States, in order to embarrass the American Company and prevent it carrying out its contract.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.

The police were informed on July 23 that a case of piracy occurred in Chinese waters on the 26th July, a vessel proceeding from Canton to Hongkong being boarded and robbed. It appears that the pirates were in a junk and as the other boat approached fired across the bows with muskets. The junk shortly afterwards came alongside, and the pirates boarded the boat, threatened the captain and crew, and ultimately compelled them to go below, where they were imprisoned whilst their captors looted the ship. Silk, embroidery, preserved fruits and money belonging to the crew, to the total value of £4000, were stolen. The pirates then made off and have not since been seen.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. James MacDonald was voted to the chair.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FORT WARD.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the representation to be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust regarding the improvement of insanitary area in the Fort ward.

At the last meeting Dr. N. N. Katrak had moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request to make to the Improvement Trust under Section 21 of Act IV of 1898, an official representation in respect of the areas shown by the red lines and red scoring on the plan accompanying the report.

Against this proposition Dr. Viegas had moved an amendment that the report be referred to the committee appointed by the Corporation to prepare a representation, under Section 23 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, suggesting a scheme or schemes for the improvement of congested insanitary areas in the city.

Dr. Jehangbir J. Cursetjee moved that the matter be adjourned to the next monthly meeting to enable Mr. Mehta, who was not present at the meeting, to continue his speech, which he had to leave unfinished at the previous meeting. Mr Mehta had studied the subject and if the members were allowed to have an opportunity to hear his arguments they would be in a better position to judge the important question.

Dr. Viegas strongly opposed the proposed adjournment which he said was wrong in principle. The subject under discussion being one affecting the whole city he was of opinion that the debate should be continued.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola pointed out that even if the debate was adjourned at the previous meeting the Hon. Mr. Mehta had lost his right to continue his address owing to his not being present at the present meeting.

The proposition for the adjournment of the debate being put to the vote was negatived.

Mr. S. D. Khote, in continuing the debate said that the improvement of other wards which were much darker than the Fort should be first considered. He considered that the Bhuleswar and Mandavi wards should be first improved and the Fort ward in the meantime be left to take care of itself. He moved another amendment to the effect that the report of the committee be considered along with the report of the committee appointed by Mr. Kazi Kabruddin's proposition.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said the Fort Ward, which was the centre of commercial activity, contained the cream of the city, and though it was in need of improvement it would be wise if the Corporation waited until the committee appointed by them had prepared their report.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola strongly opposed the proposition. He pointed out that even if the corporation were inclined to take up the improvement of the Fort ward they could not do so under Sections 23 and 24 of the Improvement Trust Act. He considered that the Commissioner and not the Corporation, was empowered to take up the matter. From the statistics he had prepared it would be seen that the mortality of the Fort Ward had been much below the average figures recorded for the other wards in the city since the outbreak of plague. Under the circumstances he thought the corporation would not be justified in taking up the scheme which would cost something like five lakhs of rupees. As a member of the Improvement Trust he knew that it would not be possible for the Board to take up any more improvement, schemes for the immediate future. He advised the Corporation to pass the amendment so that by the time the committee prepared their report the Improvement Board would be relieved of some of their schemes and would be ready to undertake any more schemes proposed by the Corporation.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail pointed out that it was not the insanitary condition of the Fort Ward which had led some of the members to advocate the improvement of that ward but it was the policy adopted by the Corporation that if a Ward could be cleared of plague by small improvements those improvements should be carried out at once.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said there seemed to have been a good deal of confusion in the minds of some of the members regarding the principle underlying the question. What had been proposed was tentative experiment for the stamping out of plague. Mr. Mehta had much to say about it and as the Corporation had not heard all the arguments that he wished to put before them, all that they could do was to record the report.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetjee said that the mortality the Fort Ward was below the average because it was chiefly inhabited by Parsees whose sanitary condition were better than any other native community and who migrated to different parts of the city during plague epidemic. He strongly advocated the improvement of the small area in the Fort which would improve the sanitary condition of the whole ward.

At this stage Mr. Khote asked permission of the Corporation to withdraw his amendment which was not followed.

Dr. Sukhia then addressed the meeting at some length. He had not finished his speech when the Corporation adjourned.

THE PATIALA STATE.

SETTLEMENT OF HIGH COURT SUIT

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty continued at the Bombay High Court yesterday the hearing of a suit brought by the Council of Regency of the Patiala State against Messrs. William Watson and Co. and Messrs S. J. Tellery and Co. The plaintiffs are Sirdar Garumkhan, Kalifa Syed Mahomed Hussein, Lalla Bhagwandass, the president and members of the Council of Regency, and H. H. Maharajah Bhupender Singh, the Maharajah of Patiala, by his duly appointed agent, Mr. T. H. S. Bidulph, Accountant-General on deputation to the Patiala State. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Sametham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant had failed and was represented by the Official Assignee, who was the third defendant.

Mr. Lowndes said:—Your lordship will please make an order in the Patiala suit as follows:—By consent of all parties the suit to be dismissed without prejudice to the balance of the claim of the plaintiff's against the defendant's. Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., and the official Assignee, after giving these defendants' credit for the amount received by the plaintiffs from the defendant's, Messrs. William Watson and Co., in settlement of the plaintiffs claim against Messrs William Watson and Co., less the costs incurred by the plaintiffs.

His Lordship: I shall take it as received by the plaintiffs in accordance with the compromise and satisfaction recorded.

Mr. Lowndes said:—I am also desired to state on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the plaintiffs, having been satisfied by verbal statements and written evidence that the defendants, Messrs William Watson and Co, in their dealings with the Government Paper in question in this suit, acted under legal advice, do not impute anything in the nature of misconduct to Messrs William Watson and Co, in their dealings with the said Government Paper.

The Official Assignee as well as Mr. Tellery, who were present in Court, were asked by Mr. Lowndes if consented.

Mr. Tellery said if the case had been gone into the whole thing would have been cleared up.

Mr. Lowndes said he did not require Mr. Tellery's assent. The Official Assignee's assent was quite sufficient.

A CYCLIST at Montiers, France, after blowing up his tyre, persuaded a child named Jean Rossier to place the nozzle of the pump in his mouth. He then forced air down Rossier's throat until he fell writhing on the ground. Afterwards the cyclist mounted his machine and rode off.

On the sixty-feet high chimney of an old factory near Berlin a stork family nested. The other day, after a heavy rainfall, the nest with the two young ones slipped down the chimney. The mother stork threw frogs and other food down to them for two days. Then a chimney-sweep succeeded in liberating the young storks.

THE disputed will made on the day she died by Mrs. Powell, a barrister's widow, leaving most of her fortune to her solicitor and her doctor, has, by agreement, been accepted. It was announced in the Probate Court yesterday that an arrangement had been come to between the parties to the litigation, and that the jury would not be troubled further.

THE FIRE AT WARI BUNDER.

SUPERINTENDENT NOLAN, in his report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire which broke out in a Cotton Press at Wari Bunder on Sunday night, says:—At about 8 p.m., on Sunday a fire broke out on the premises of Mahomed Hassum and Co., situated at Belvedere-road, Mazagon, and used for cotton cleaning and separating purposes. The building, which is constructed of stone walls with a tiled roof, contained 2,600 bales of cotton, loose and in bales, said to be valued at Rs. 7,000 and machinery and fittings valued at Rs. 18,000. The contents and the roof were completely gutted in about half an hour. The manager, Akbarali Goolamhoosein, residing at Dongri, states that he opened the premises at 8 a.m. on Sunday, and worked with eight coolies until 4 p.m. when six of the coolies went home and he, with two other coolies, remained on the premises till 6 p.m., when, having personally seen all the windows and doors secured, he went home. He further states that from 8 a.m., to 12 noon he had been working on an oil engine for the purpose of opening out some bales and that he left the building through the day four or five times for intervals of fifteen minutes or half an hour, and that there were three tins of kerosine oil near the engine and about half a tin over the feed box of the engine. As far as can be ascertained the fire appears to have originated in the vicinity of the oil engine which is in the north-east corner of the building. P. C. No. 834 E., whose post was about 150 paces away, states that he first saw smoke and flames issuing from that portion of the building and his statement is corroborated by one Jewa Noora, who lives on the 3rd floor of the next building and saw flames issuing from that part of the building. No. 4 Fire-engine from Baboola Tank was first on the scene about 8 15 p.m. followed by engines from the Fort, Gowalia Tank and Sankli Tank. The premises are said to be insured with the Globe, Commercial and Norwich Union Companies, the cotton for Rs. 70,000 and the building and machinery for Rs. 18,000.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMER ON FIRE.

SCUTTLED TO EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES.

THE Bombay agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company has received information that, in consequence of a fire which broke out in the forehold of the s. s. Tonkin, the vessel had to be taken in to shallow water and scuttled in order to extinguish the flames which were rapidly spreading and threatened the destruction of the whole ship. By scuttling her the progress of the fire was immediately arrested and soon completely extinguished, but not, however, before the whole of the forecastle had been gutted. Although the vessel has sustained serious damage, it is expected that she will be floated again without much difficulty and after being temporarily repaired will proceed to Yokohama where she will be thoroughly overhauled and refitted. The Tonkin is a twin-screw steamer of 6,363 gross tonnage and was built in 1899 at the Messageries Maritimes own shipbuilding yard at La Ciotat. Before the recent alteration of the French Mail service between Bombay and Marseilles, the Tonkin was employed on the Bombay and China run, but she has now been placed on the China line direct, and left Bombay last on the 10th May. It is not stated exactly where the disaster occurred, but as the message was received from Kobe, where the vessel was due on the 3rd inst. it is surmised that she must have taken fire in the harbour there whilst discharging her cargo. From Kobe she was bound to Yokohama, and being her last port of call but one, it is considered that she may have discharged the bulk of her cargo before the outbreak occurred.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th August:—

Peter Stuart Brown, manufacturer, Bothwell Park, Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland for improvements in boxes for holding tea. Wallace Fairweather chartered patent agent, 62, Saint Vincent street Glasgow, Scotland, for rotary take-ups for sewing machines. Joseph Foord Wilson, dentist, of Spey street, and Edward Henry Whitmore, printer of The Crescent, both in Invercargill Otago, New Zealand, for improved spring hook clip for securing luggage labels and supporting show cards and the like purposes. Harve Reed Stuart, electrical engineer, 425, Wallace avenue Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in apparatus for regulating and controlling the voltage of alternating current circuits. Washington-Licht-Gesellschaft m. b. H. Elberfeld, Germany for improvements in gas light wickless incan-descent burners for liquid fuel admitted underpressure. George Washington Harris, blacksmith, Brampton in the county of Peel, Ontario, Canada, for improvements in nut locks. William Gow, tea broker, Rood lane, London C.E., for an apparatus for the process of panning or roasting tea leaf, and for drying other substances. Arthur Warner Hooke, assayer and metallurgist, of Redfern, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, Australia, for an improved process for the preparatory treatment of kaolin battery slimes and other similar earthly material prior to the extraction there from of the gold or other precious metals contained therein. David Decimus Coath civil engineer of Rangoon, for improvements in the construction of corrugated iron roofs. The Foreign McKenna Process Company, Milwaukee United States America, for improvements in charging machines. Albert Ashley Biggs, assistant engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway at present residing at Bellary British India for improved means for supplying water or other liquid to railway trains at watering places John Henry Patterson, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, late commanding 23rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, Aldershot, for improved appliances for carrying a rifle or carbine when mounted.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY.

PROPOSED ADDRESS.

A meeting of the Kutchi and Halai Bhattia Mahajan under the presidentship of Mr. Chatur bhooj Morarjee was held yesterday at the Halai Bhattia Mahajanwady, Kalbadevi Road, to consider what steps should be taken to congratulate and give an address to the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey on his being nominated a member of his Excellency the Governor's Council for the purposes of making laws and regulations only. There was a very large gathering of representative gentlemen of the community. After lengthy speeches eulogising the services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas to the public in general and the Bhattia community in particular, the following resolutions were unanimously passed with acclamation:—(1). That this meeting of the whole of the Kutchi and Halai Bhattia community of Bombay most heartily thank the Government of his Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Northcote, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay for the high honour conferred upon the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey, and through him upon the whole of the Bhattia community by nominating him a member of the Bombay Legislative council. (2). That this meeting of the whole Kutchi and Halai Bhattia community rejoices at the nomination of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey to the Bombay Legislative Council and resolves that an address of congratulation expressive of the great and valuable services rendered by him in the cause of our community be presented to him at a meeting of the Mahajan specially called for the purpose. A large committee of the leading gentlemen having been appointed to take necessary steps in the matter to carry into effect the above resolutions, it was resolved to request the chairman to send a copy of the first resolution to his Excellency Lord Northcote through his Private Secretary. The meeting then dissolved after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FOUR persons convicted of bandolerismo in the Philippines have each been sentenced to four years hard labour. They were notorious bandits.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP PROGRESS.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

ANGLING AND SWIMMING.

LONDON, JULY 31.

A REMARKABLE game on a bowler's wicket at Sheffield, an over or two in the slush at Maidstone, a few inspections of spongy wickets by sneezing umpires, rain and mud, thunder and lightning—such is the melancholy tale of the week's cricket up to Wednesday. Waiting for the clouds to roll by is a weary way of spending a morning. Few things are more annoying than to watch the falling rain when out there on the wicket which is rapidly becoming water-logged. C. B. Fry might be giving King the wood or Hays might be exercising the outfield at the expense of Blythe. But at least such weather should have the effect of making us appreciate them the more when we do get a little cricket and a little sunshine. The slowest play possible is better than no play at all. Seated under a dripping umbrella, one wonders how on earth one could have found Willie Quaife monotonous which he took but an hour to score ten runs. But while grey skies and flooded grounds reigned supreme in the South, Yorkshire did their splendid best to enliven matters in the North. Given rain and a modicum of sunshine, Yorkshire are prepared for anyone; if they played the Rest of England under such conditions, they would in all probability win, Hirst and Rhodes, Haigh and Jackson—what memories of startling collapses these names call up. When the pitch is to their liking, they give the game no chance of becoming monotonous. Whether it is the Australians or the weakest of the counties opposing them, the figures at the wickets change on an average every four minutes. It is a game of flying bails and triumphant appeals, with the second row of the scoring-board showing the highest figure. G. L. Jessop failed on Tuesday, but he, more than any other player in the country, is capable of turning the tide of a game when the Yorkshire bowlers have a wicket after their own hearts. Rhodes with everything in his favour, with other batsmen practically at his mercy, must feel anything but confident as he strides up to the wicket to bowl to that crouching, eager figure before him—a little man with a marvellous eye and a heavy bat. For his best length ball, coming back so beautifully, quickly, and just enough, is exceedingly likely to find its way into the street when that terrible bat, all two pounds ten ounces of it, swings round. Jessop's fastest hundred was made against the Yorkshire bowlers, and he has frequently made merry at their expense since. Good balls and bad, off breaks and leg breaks, Hirst's fast ones, Rhodes' slow, they are all the same; they travel in different directions, that is all. If they do not find the ladies' stand then they find the Press box. It was a very different story, however, on Tuesday.

Yorkshire are meeting Surrey at the Oval, and the rain has prepared the way for them. The chances are not all even. Surrey are perhaps the worst team in the country on rain-affected pitches, while Yorkshire are far and away the best. But then Surrey beat Yorkshire last time when every thing seemed against them and, however, thing may appear, it is always dangerous to be wise before the event where cricket is concerned. Surrey, ninth on the championship table, seem to have left their greatness behind them, yet it is but a few years ago that their meetings with Yorkshire provided the most important games of the year—the championship often literally hanging on the result. In those days the English summer knew how to behave itself, and thoughts of those past encounters conjure up memories of sweltering hot days, huge, roaring crowds, and grim, never to be forgotten duels between Richardson and Jackson, Peel and "W. W." Many of the old Yorkshire giants have disappeared, but to fill any gaps have come such great players as Rhodes and Denton and Haigh. Few of the old roll are playing for Surrey. Key, W. W. Read, Lohmann, Maurice, Read, Abel, and Brockwell have fallen out of the ranks. But who have come to fill their places? That but thirty-seven runs were scored for the loss of one wicket in the Kent v. Surrey match at Maidstone tells its own sad tale. There is something so pleasantly rural about Kent's cricket that it has a charm of its own. The grounds are situated in picturesque places; their surroundings form an appropriate setting to the game. Instead of gasometers, factories, and smoke-begrimed houses, are hop-gardens, harvest fields, and waving trees, while on the ground are white tents instead of giant stands and red brick pavilions. Everything is in keeping with the green turf and the flannel-clad players. It only needs sunshine to complete the picture. Rain on a Kent ground seems more out of place than anywhere else in the country.

The intense interest excited among cricketers by the constitution of the England eleven which the M.C.C. propose to send to Australia in the autumn is shown by the numerous letters and articles on the subject in the London newspapers. These contributions began to appear the moment it was known that Mr. MacLaren had not been offered the captaincy, and they have continued daily ever since. Three famous amateurs joined in the discussion yesterday—Mr. P. F. Warner in the "Westminster Gazette," Mr. C. B. Fry in the "Express," and Mr. W. J. Ford in the "Times,"—and extracts from their article may be of interest as showing the point of view of the M.C.C. and its defenders. Mr. Warner naturally leaves the personal and the financial issues unmentioned except for a good-natured reference to the quantity of ink which has been wasted on his merits and demerits as a cricketer. "To judge from many of these criticisms," he says, "one might imagine that I had never in all my life run across the pitch on my own account; in fact, that my only qualification as a batsman was that 'I backed up well,' and that I had never captained an eleven except in the West Indies—which, by the way, I have not done" He goes on to give some impressions of the cricketers who have accepted or are likely to accept the invitation of the M.C.C. After paying tributes to the great abilities of Fry, R.E. Foster, Bosanquet, Rhodes, Hirst, Tyldesley, &c., he adds:—Not much in the way of adverse criticism can be advanced against the names of those I have mentioned, but the selection of Fielder and Relf has occasioned a good deal of surprise. Until this summer no one had ever heard of Fielder, but everyone who has played against him has been impressed with his bowling. With an easy stride up to the wicket and a nice swinging action, Fielder sends down a very fast ball which goes away, as a rule, with his arm, thereby affording an opportunity to the men in the slips to distinguish themselves. He is admittedly an experiment, but I was much struck with his abilities in the Kent and Middlesex match at Tunbridge Wells, and on the fast Australian wickets he should be decidedly useful. Relf has been one of the most valuable men in the strong Sussex eleven for two or three years past, but this season he is a better cricketer than ever, and a glance at the averages will give a good idea of the capital all-round work he has done. With a short run Relf bowls a fast medium ball, which is very apt to swing away from the bat at the last moment, and on perfect wickets always bowls well and steadily, for he keeps a good length and comes quickly off the pitch. He is apt to make fifty runs at any time, is a keen, hard-working field, and a thorough trier. . . . It always has been, and always will be, impossible, to get all the best men to leave England for such a long period as a tour in Australia entails; but I do not think that when we start the side will be found altogether unworthy to uphold the honour of English cricket against our redoubtable kinsmen across the seas.

Mr. C. B. Fry is angry with certain newspapers for going "out of their way to make as much mischief as possible." After censuring writers for the press for their "gross impertinence" in discussing the private affairs of cricketers, he continues:—Being somewhat

It never seems to strike some of those who write about cricket that a player may have no other reason for not accepting an invitation to go to Australia than simply that he does not want to go. . . . I cannot see that the extremely hostile criticism which has from certain quarters been poured upon the premier club is quite reasonable. It is very absurd, for those who know or ought to know the kind of body the M.C.C. is—that is to say the M.C.C. Committee and its general attitude towards cricket affairs—to fall into vitriolic criticism when the M.C.C. carries out its arrangements in the only way which it was ever likely to. The point which ought to have been fallen upon, if any, was the undertaking of the tour by the M.C.C. But that is precisely the point which was welcomed with acclamation. Mr. W. J. Ford, as might be expected, hits out hard and fearlessly in support of the M.C.C., which is being thwarted at every step by the difficulty of persuading the best men to go under its auspices. Discussing the position of the Lancashire captain he says: Mr. A. C. Maclaren has, of course, captained an English eleven in Australia, and has captained in several test matches in England; but these confer no prescriptive rights of command, though they may advance a claim on the grounds of special experience. There are, however, those who do not consider Mr. MacLaren an ideal captain; it is a mere matter of opinion. Certainly he has not been successful in winning test matches. In any case, it is not unreasonable to pass over a captain whose bad luck has been the subject of frequent comment. Also, the M. C. C. has a complete right to manage its own business in its own way. Mr. MacLaren has declared that he cannot go out under the captaincy of Mr. Warner, pleading the etiquette of cricket. This is magniloquent, but not law. There is no law and no etiquette on the point. Dr. Grace himself has served as an underling before now. Mr. J. R. Mason is now serving for Kent under the command of Mr. Burnup; Mr. Steel played under Mr. Ivo Bligh, as has many a man at both Universities, who playing in his fourth year, has been led by the man whom he commanded the year before. Mr. MacLaren's present procedure is not patriotic, and his excuse, on the grounds of etiquette, a poor one. A certain form of pride is good, but there is such a thing as foolish pride.

Passing to the question of finance, which, he says "may possibly bear on the previous question," Mr. Ford continues:—It has been suggested to me that the M. C. C. Committee wished in electing Mr. Warner to elect as captain a man who was not making an income out of cricket. I wish to write point-blank, so to speak, on the point. There are a good many cricketers, amateurs, who hold what every one knows to be almost nominal appointments as secretaries and treasurers, so that they may be and are available for county cricket. I do not say that these men do not do valuable clerical work, but we all know that they are appointed simply as cricketers who can and will play. No office work ever interferes with their cricket; they would not lose their posts if they contracted "scrivener's cramp" (which is improbable), unless it interfered with their cutting or driving. I do not blame them for accepting such posts, nor do I consider their position incompatible with amateurism, for the "paid amateur" is with us, and is bound to be with us. Nor is there any reason why he should dress in the professional's room. Unless, however, the paid amateur is recognised, cricket will be a game for the millionaire and the professional, and for no one else. "Expenses" include, I conceive, money being unearned), just as much as they include to way fares, cab fares, hotel bills, and washing One of the present difficulties of the M. C. C. is the decision to how they should regard claims for compensation. I, for one, see no reason why an amateur should not receive such compensation for loss of income as the M.C.C. may like to award, nor why the M.C.C. taking a different point of view, should not decline to award such compensation. But I venture to say that if no such award is made a representative side will not go out next September nor the September after that nor ever. The amount of pay must depend on what men claim to be able to earn and on the willingness of their employers to pay it. It is well to face the thing and to face it boldy. The next thing that we read is that he invited professionals are standing out for better terms than £300 in cash, "liberal" expenses, and a present if the tour succeeds. Not intending to mince words, I call this "extortion," or an attempt at extortion. If a professional cricketer can do better for himself than this in the idle months of the year he had better turn amateur, unpaid amateur, and play as such! It does not serve to quote the case of the Australian "amateur's" who visit us in England. Their position is anomalous and ridiculous; it ought not to be permitted, unless the paid amateur is recognised passim.

One of the largest trout captured for years has been taken on Lough, Mask, Clombur, Ireland. It scaled within six ounces of 17lb., and fell to the rod of Mr. J. Shaw, a visiting angler. Running in good summer condition, thanks to the rains, the Thames is providing satisfactory sports as is also the Kennet, where the captures have included roach, dace, and perch, and a 21 lb. pike. In the Thames the fish have at last recovered from the big flood, and found their way back to their accustomed summer haunts. Roach in streamy swims are feeding well, anglers from punts having caught as many as 140 of these fish. A brace of barbel (10 lb.) has been landed at Datchet, and sport with chub is recorded from Marlow. A fine barbel of 10 1-2lb has been landed at Shiplake. Trout, roach, dace, chub, and other fish have rewarded anglers in the Lea, and some excellent sport with roach has been had in the Stour (Kent) and Medway, while a 10lb, 11 oz. carp has been captured in the Abdur (Sussex). Anglers fishing the Norfolk Broads have secured baskets of bream up to 50 lb. The various broads and rivers in the Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Norwich districts are now in splendid condition for the operations of the holiday angler. Plying the rod at Weymouth sea-anglers have been rewarded with bass, pollock, mackerel, pouting, and other fish, one of the "various" being a 20 lb. conger eel. On the South Coast sport has been principally experienced among pouting sea-bream, and flat-fish, but at Easthbourne some bass and conger have been caught. It is reported that conger between 40 lb. and 50 lb. have been taken on the Sovereign Rocks. A member of the British Sea Anglers' Society has yet Penzance landed a hake of 16lb. 4 oz., and an 8 lb. crayfish. Good sport with flat fish and smelt is reported from Southend-on-Sea.

It is some years since the long-distance swimming championship race proved so interesting but when the entries were published, and the fact became known that Billington (the Northern champion) intended to compete, a great struggle between the holder (J. A Jarvis, of Leicester) and the Bacup swimmer was readily anticipated. The course was, as on former occasions, from Kew to Putney, the distance being about a hundred yards over five miles and crowds lined the footpath and bridges along the Thames during the progress of the race, which was favoured with fine weather. J. Shorthouse, the Salford swimmer, was fourth, whilst six others of the competitors completed the swim, which, apart from the times occupied, is a feat in itself. Jarvis thus recorded this sixth successive victory, and in doing so beat his previous best in 1900 by 28 4-5sec, his time being 1h. 3min., 48 1-5sec. Billington occupied 1h. 5min., Hawes 1h. 9min. 21sec, and J. Shorthouse 1h. 9min. 26sec. Few matches have created so much interest as that between Openshaw and Hide last Monday at the bath of the former. Up to that night each team had played and won six matches. Both had triumphed over Osborne, the champions for the past ten years, and were playing in excellent fashion, and were considerably stronger than last season. Included in the Openshaw team were two of Hyde's stalwarts of last year, who rightly belonged to their present team, and also the ex-police champion E. Robinson, late of Osborne, who is better than ever, and doing remarkably well for his new club. Hide have the assistance of Wilkinson, late of Osborne, who is also playing at his best. There is small wonder, then, that the space round the playing pond was filled with excited partisans of each club. For tunately for the official who had to act as referee, an innovation was made in the shape of a suspended platform over the playing portion and his task was lightened considerably. It was a fine game, with many brilliant efforts heartily appreciated. Hide were slightly a better team, and the verdict of three goals to two in their favour was generally approved.

THE STRONG TALE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"Not Brighton after all; much less Blackpool."

Desiring an explanation as to this extraordinary proceeding I sallied forth to make further investigations. I routed out the chiefest mandarin and asked him to enlighten me.

"Well," said he, "in the first place you must get your local colouring from 'San Toy'; the 'Mikado' is no good out of Japan. Then I'll tell you the story:—

I used to think a Chinaman
Was twenty times as fine a man
As any born of European nations,
Our manners were superior
To everything exterior
And had been so for many generations.

But there is not a doubt of it
That Chefoo had been out of it
Unless we had effected vast improvements
We copied the variety
Of Western high society,
And I, Sir, am the leader of the movements.

I got a bathing-van or two,
A Taipan, naval man or two,
To serve upon the board and run the venture;
We set up shops with ham and eggs
And corner stalls for whisky pegs—
We raised the money easy on debenture.

Casinos, "halls" and gambling hells,
And swimming grounds for boys and belles
Went up in very rapid supersession,
And floors where you can dance a bit
And reel and waltz and prance a bit—
The padres call it frightful retrogression.

We ought to have some scenery
And red and blue and greenery
And hills and plashing fountains for description
For market gardens, Bartlett pears
And kidney beans and weeds and tares
Are unsuited for your honour's superscription.

Chefoo, he said magnificently,
Is hardly grown sufficiently
For Wei-hai once produced a revolution,
But British forts and castle walls
No longer shelter cannon balls
So we're in course of rapid evolution.

* * *

By the way I've changed my mind about the relations of Russia and Japan since last letter. I have learnt that Russians don't cut down trees with Mannlichers and the Japanese have just gained this information too. Best look out. These are solid facts!

* * *

Fortune favours the brave. An opportunity presented itself of retrieving our lost position. The Russians were sleeping as Muscovites will, and we spoilt them as the Egyptians were spoilt. We annexed four cases of rifles, a brick-kiln, ten miles of tram-line, forty-five dozen of Vodki which we labelled Chateau Chefoo, a complete set of plans of the fortifications at Port Arthur, also the original of a secret Treaty between the Chefuvians and the Javanese—the whole of which we hope to sell for a competency.

We had underestimated the commercial value of Chefoo.

We shall leave it with regret.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 15.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

With reference to the Notification of this Dept No 875-F dated the 6th inst Mr A F Gradon Depy Conservator of Forests 2nd grade Burma is appointed to officiate as Conservator 2nd grade and to hold charge of the Pegu Circle Lower Burma of which he relieved Mr H Slade on the afternoon of the 4th Aug.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 1239-G dated the 29th July 1903 the provisional recognition of the appointment of Don R Acquarone Y de Soiles, as Consul for Spain at Bombay has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

The service of Lieut A C Pancock Indian Army are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Govr Genl in the N W Frontier Province for employment as Reserve Officer with Frontier Militia Corps with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt C W Sculpsegel Royal Artillery is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery sub pro tem with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on deputation of Capt W F J O'Connor Royal Artillery or until further orders.

The privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr J A O'Brien Depy Comptroller Post Office Punjab Circle Audit Office in the Notification in this Dept No 3149-P dated the 29th May 1903 is extended by nineteen days.

Mr H M Kisch Offg Director Genl of the Post Office of India is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd of Sept.

Mr C Stewart Wilson Postmaster Genl of the Punjab is appointed to act Director Genl of the Post Office of India during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H M Kisch or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Second-Lieut E D S Robertson, 1st Batln Lincolnshire Regt offg Doule Coy officer 4th Infy Hyderabad Contingent dated 24th July 1903.

The undermentioned Lieuts of the Indian Medical Service, posted to the commands noted against their names in G G O No. 234 of 1903 reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified—H M H Mahuish Punjab 2nd Feb and R F C Talbot Madras 30th June.

Capt G EJ Perry 4th Infy Hydrabad Contingt Assist Milty Accountant 2nd class on probation is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 9th Oct 1902.

Capt G S Wilkes Ryl Artly Ordn Officer 5th class on probation is confirmed in that class with effect from the 30th June 1902 to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned Asst Surgn and warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment:—1st class Asst Surgn J Crabbs Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Bengal; Condr J Holmes Military Works Service; Condr G W Hoare Supply and Transport Corps; and Condr E C Langford Military Works Services.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Captain to be Major—Local Major D J Meagher 2nd Aug—Second Lieut to be Lieut—G F W Anson 28th Oct 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle:—Sub Condr J Munnings on probation is confirmed in his present grade with effect from the 1st April 1903.

Southern Circle—Sub Condr J S Freemantle to be Condr and Store Sergt F D McClurg to be Sub Condr with effect from the 2nd March vice Condr T Jackson transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub Condr W Staveley to be Condr and Store Sergt E Humphreys to be Sub Condr with effect from the 1st April 1903 to complete establishment on augmentation.

Store Sergt T W Hookway to be Sub Condr with effect from the 7th April 1903 vice Sub Condr F W Kaye seconded on appointment as a clerk in the office of the Director Genl of Ordnance in India.

Lieut Col W K Hatch M B Indian Medical Service Bombay Principal and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery Grant Medical College Senior Surgn and Senior Medical Officer Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Bombay has been permitted by the Sec of State for India to retire from the service subject to H M's approval with effect from the 15th Nov.

Not satisfied with the way his young daughter Mary kept house for him, Gottfried Brenner, of Konstanz, with the help of his son Fridolin, killed her. Both the men are in custody.

According to statistics, furnished by recruiting officers the Japanese have been growing taller since 1892. While at that year 58 per cent. of all recruits measured less than 5ft. 1in., it is now only 52 per cent. that do not attain that height.

James Saunders, who was fined 2s. at Tiverton for not sending his son to school, said the child stayed at home on Fridays to keep the foxes away from the poultry yard, while the mother went to Exeter. "We don't go in for destroying foxes," he added "we keep them there to show gentlemen."

"Young man, moderate circumstances, and who has glass eye, would like to form the acquaintance of young girl, who also has a glass eye or some other deformity." The above appeared in a New York newspaper. A young woman replied:—"I regret I have not a glass eye, but I have a wooden leg."

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE MOGUL MOSQUE AT BABULA TANK.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by the Advocate-General against Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that some fit and proper person might be appointed "mutavli" of a certain mosque and properties, and that the same might be vested in the person so appointed, and that, if necessary, a scheme might be settled for the management thereof, and that in the meantime and pending the decision of the suit, a receiver might be appointed to manage the properties. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with the Hon. Mr. Sitalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Gazdar and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, for the second defendant; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghanty, for the third, fourth and fifth defendants.

The Advocate-General at the relation of Bibi Begum Jaan, and Bibi Khaver Sultan Begum, stated that by a wakafnama or charitable settlement, written partly in Arabic and partly in Persian, and bearing date the 17th October 1901, one Aga Hajee Mahomed Sherazi, the settler, declared that he had made over for the use and benefit of a certain mosque erected by him near the Imam Wada for the Mugals at Babula Tank in the city of Bombay certain property situate at Mazagon, and consisting of two bungalows and a garden attached, containing fruit and other trees. The wakafnama provided, among other things, that the guardianship of the mosque should remain with the settlor during the time of his natural life, and after his decease should rest with any one of his relations, who might be intelligent and of good reputation resident in Bombay, and that otherwise such guardianship should rest with any Shirazi merchant of good reputation in Bombay. The settlor died on the 29th June 1899, having acted as "mutavli" or guardian of the mosque and properties down to the time of his death, from and after which, his widow Fatma Sultan Begum managed and administered the properties. In the year 1870, a suit was filed by the then Advocate General of Bombay against Fatma Sultan Begum and another, and in accordance with a decree passed therein Haji Mahomed Ali, the son of a brother of the settlor was appointed to be "mutavli" of the mosque and the properties, Haji Mahomed Ali died on the 15th August 1902, having acted as "mutavli" down to the time of his death, and there was now no person formally authorised to manage or take charge of the same. The relations of the settlor now living were shown in a genealogical table and the plaintiff submitted that one or other of them should be appointed by the Court to be "Mutavli" of the mosque and properties. The relator Bibi Khavar Sultan Begum, the daughter of the eldest brother of the settlor, was willing to be appointed "mutavli" if the court thought fit so to appoint her. The defendant, Mirza Mahomad Shirazi, was the recognised head of the Mogal Mahomedan Community in Bombay, and was sued on behalf of himself and all other members of the community under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The plaintiff accordingly prayed that he and a proper person might be appointed "mutavli," &c.

Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, the first defendant, stated that on the 1st August 1902, a meeting of the Mogal community was held at the mosque, at which he and the second defendant, Mirza Mahomed Khan of Bombay, were present, and it was unanimously resolved by those present that the second defendant should be appointed "mutavli" of the mosque. It was again unanimously resolved on the motion of the second defendant, that the first defendant, Haji Abdul Rahim Shirazee, Aba Mahomad Jaffer Isphamy, Haji Sultan Ali Shustry, and Syed Mahomed Kazrani, should be associated with the second defendant as a Committee of management. The first defendant believed that the second defendant who was a person respected in the Mogal community as an attorney of the High Court, was still willing to act as "mutavli," and that the four persons were willing as was the first defendant, to act as a committee of management, and he said to the best of his belief this was the arrangement, which would be most acceptable to and be for the best interests of the community. The first defendant believed that the appointment of the second relator as "mutavli" would not be approved of by the Mogul community and that the second relator, who was a purdah lady, would not be a suitable person to or capable of managing the mosque and properties.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan, the second defendant, who is a solicitor of the High Court, in his written statement said, that at a public meeting of the Persian community held in the mosque on the 17th August 1902, the claims of all the relations of the settlor now living in Bombay were discussed, and he was considered the fittest of such relations to act as "mutavli" and he was accordingly elected such "mutavli" by a unanimous resolution of the meeting. A committee was also appointed to help the "mutavli." The second defendant submitted to the judgment of the court whether a purdah lady would be a fit and proper person to be the "mutavli" of the mosque especially having regard to the fact that no women ever prayed at the mosque. It would be seen from the pedigree that while the second relator belonged to a younger or junior branch of the relations of the settlor now living, the second defendant belonged to the elder or senior branch of such relations.

Shaffee Cumroodin Tyabji, Hadi Cumroodin Tyabji, and Cazim Cumroodin Tyabji, the third, fourth and fifth defendants, respectively, in their written statement submitted that it was not competent for the meeting of the Mogul community to select a "mutavli," and that the settlor and his executrix being dead, the selection of a "mutavli" must, according to Mahomedan law, be made by the Court. These defendants were not present at the meeting, and were not aware of the proceedings. They said that they were the nearest male relatives of the settlor. In the event of the court not appointing the second relator as "mutavli," any one or more of these three defendants might be appointed "mutavli."

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

LECTURE AT THE GITA SOCIETY.

On Sunday Kaviraj Avinash Chandra Kaviratna delivered a discourse at the Gita Society on the three aspirations of humanity as expounded by Charaka. These aspirations are the prolongation of life, the earning of Wealth and the acquisition of Piety. Mere life is of no value when dissociated from wealth, which confers happiness on it here, and from piety which stands it in good stead hereafter. So wealth also is nothing without life, that is, the capacity for enjoyment and without piety which means enjoyment that is truly profitable. Both life and wealth also are not to be prized, if no care is taken of one's hereafter. True happiness consists in a judicious union of the three. Charaka's views, it will thus appear, were very much in advance of his time. The recluse in the midst of his forest retreat, indulging in divine meditation or in practices that pain the body, is bent on the acquisition of piety that is profitable only to himself. As a man he does nothing for his fellow-men. If, again, all men, or even the generality of men, imitated him where would the world come to? To live, for the full span of human existence, in health and strength of both body and mind, by improving every faculty—physical and mental, requires wealth, especially if one is to benefit one's fellow-men. Such life itself involves the acquisition of piety, for piety consists in the proper fulfilment of one's duties in life, or in other words, a course of preparation in this life for the world to come. Poets love to dwell on the uses of adversity which, to quote the prince of poets, like the toad, ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel on its head. To quote from our own scriptures: the man who has no debts to repay, and who lives at home, is happy, if even he obtains on the eighth part of the day a full meal of only boiled rice and potherbs. This may be happiness; but if every one were to be content with the acquisition of such happiness, the world would soon wear a different aspect. What the people of India have to learn is the great truth propounded by Charaka, viz., that to become men, that is, men capable of discharging the true obligations of humanity, one must judiciously follow the three ends mentioned above, viz., a healthy life for the full span, wealth by which is meant a sufficiency of means for the acquisition of comforts not only for one's own self but also for others, and, lastly, religious merit. The superiority of the nations of the west rests entirely on their endeavour to realize this truth in practice. Kaviratna's lecture at the Gita Society was warmly appreciated. Professor Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, M.A., and Dr Amritalal Sircar (son of Dr. Mohendralal Sircar), spoke, heartily supporting the lecturer. The President, Babu Norendra Nath Sen, then addressed the meeting citing many observations of Charaka bearing on the subject.

"Pearls in the Mouth."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of Rowland's Odonto. It radicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for Rowland's Odonto.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. IMPERIAL C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 70 runs and 7 wickets. For the winners Banda secured four wickets at a cost of 31 runs. Subjoined are the full scores. :—

IMPERIAL C. C.

S C Gazdar, b C V Mehta	7
S B Morris, c Talpade, b Banda	11
F M Surti, run out	15
F P Colaswalla, played on, b Banda	21
S D Ratnager, c Banda, b Dalo	2
F P Mehta, played on, b C V Mehta	0
R C Engineer, b Banda	5
J M Polishwalla, c Daderker, b C V Mehta	42
F M Khambata, c Date, b C V Mehta	1
M D Kamdia, b Banda	10
F K Chinoy, not out	0
Extras	19
Total	133

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Rajarao, b Ratnager	15
G K Banda, retir d	68
C V Mehta, l-b-w, b Polishwalla	22
Parbhotam, b Ratnager	4
L S Bhandare, not out	23
K A Date, not out	4
W S Talpade, W L Masurker, N B Daderker, G K Khote, M R Deo } did not bat.	
Extras	22
Total	103

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. RALLI BROS C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 55 runs and 5 wickets. Deshmukh bowling for the Hindus secured four wickets for seven runs and C. B. Mehta captured five for 35. Scores :—

RALLI BROS C. C.

S Batliwalla, b Prabhaker	9
W Talpade, b C V Mehta	29
P H Daver b Deshmukh	23
J Gonsalves, b C V Mehta	6
E F Tavadia, c Bhalaodeker, b C V Mehta	0
F Gordon, b Deshmukh	6
E G Rodgers, c and b Deshmukh	0
S G Pathare c Dharjelker b C V Mehta	4
J C Matchliwalla, c Prabhaker b Deshmukh	0
R V Agasker, b-w-c V Mehta	3
D N Writer, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	85

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Rajaro, c Tavadia b Daver	9
P R Telang c Batliwalla b Talpade	69
C V Mehta, b Agasker	12
M D Pai, c Agasker b Batliwalla	33
R S Bhandare run out	5
W L Mashu ker not out	0
A G Deshmukh not out	3
S D Thakur, Prabhaker, Dhargelker, Bhatavdeker } did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total	140

SURAT GYMKHANA vs. BARODA COLLEGE.

An interesting match was played between the Surat Gymkhana and the Paroda College team at Surat on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the visitors by an innings and 61 runs, Scores :—

SURAT GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mullaji, c Bharoocha, b Chavan	2	b Gaekwar	4
Gandhi, c Bharoocha, b Chavan	4	b Chavan	10
Zalnevala, c Gupta, b Gaekwar	1	b Gaekwar	7
Wadia, b Gaekwar	0	run out	2
Sisden, b Chavan	9	c Bharoocha, b Chavan	13
Tarkas, c Chavan, b Gaekwar	6	c Gaekwar, b Chavan	0
Lefroy, c Pradhan, b Gaekwar	3	b Chavan	0
Eusofalli, not out	12	b Gaekwar	0
Bennett, b Gaekwar	0	run out	3
Hervey, b Gaekwar	2	not out	0
Judge, c Chavan, b Gaekwar	4	c and b Gaekwar	2
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	49	Total	41

BARODA COLLEGE.

Devare, c Zalnevala, b Mullaji	3
Desai M S, run out	0
Munundar, b Mullaji	3
Gaekwar, c Tarkas, b Mullaji	21
Gupte, st Gandhi, b Wadia	39
Chavan, run out	5
Seli, c and b Zalnevala	7
Pradhan, l-b-w, b Wadia	3
Bhatoocha, b Wadia	3
Sheths, b Mullaji	32
Desai B C, not out	24
Extras	4
Total	151

CANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION C. C. VS. R. I. L. I. C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade Ground on the 10th instant, and resulted in a win for the R. I. L. I. C. C. by 84 runs. The following are the scores :—

CANARA CATHOLICS.

X Saldana, c D'Silva, b Pinto	12
B Lobo, b Soares	1
M Gonsalves, c and b D'Silva	0
L Castellino, b Soares	1
A Correa, b D'Silva	10
S D'Souza, b Pinto	0
A F Theodore, c Soares, b Rodrigues	8
J Gonsalves, b Pinto	6
H Pinto, b Pinto	5
S Aranha, c and b Rodrigues	3
J Rego, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	52

R. I. L. I. C. C.

R B D'Costa, b Correa	3
D Rodrigues, c Gonsalves, b Correa	10
F D'Mello, b Correa	25
A Soares, c Aranha, b Lobo	37
S D'Silva, b Correa	0
A D'Silva, retired hurt	28
M A D'Mello, c and b Lobo	5
L Rodrigues, b Aranha	14
V P Braganca, not out	3
C Fernandes, b Aranha	0
J J Pinto, b Aranha	3
Extras	6
Total	136

A LAND OF PROMISE.

In the not very remote past when Europeans looked to South Africa only for ostrich feathers and sunshine, it was a common practice for English doctors to order hopeless cases of pulmonary disease to this country. "When there is no hope at home try the Cape of Good Hope." "Ke p below deck until you reach Madeira," &c. How painfully familiar such phrases sound. Often the prescription succeeded more often it failed. It is within the knowledge of every body that the late Cecil Rhodes came here to find health, not fortune, and succeeded in gaining both. But his experience was not the common one. The cemeteries of South Africa are dotted with almost as many graves of Englishmen who came here in quest of health as of those who were slain in battle or died of diseases incident to warfare.

It is a fact established beyond possibility of dispute that no climate in the world can offer is sufficient in itself to arrest the progress of consumption, though unquestionably it is a very important aid to other treatment.

But what should that other treatment be?

No question was ever more debated, or is still further from settlement. We will not attempt to answer it, but allow Mr. Charles Rodgers, of East London, to give a brief account of two illnesses from which he has suffered, which throws considerable light upon the matter.

Writing on February 9th, 1903, Mr. Rodgers observes:—I feel it my duty to bring to public notice the benefit I have received by using Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Five years ago I was stricken down with rheumatic fever, and was attended by three different doctors; but their united efforts did me little or no good, and my condition was for a long time very precarious. It was then that a friend advised me to try Seigel's Syrup, and I resolved to accept his advice. I was delighted to find myself very soon able to walk about as usual, and after taking only three bottles of the medicine I was capable of resuming my business.

"In July, 1900, I experienced another and a more serious trouble. It was found that I was suffering from a very weak chest. A doctor whom I consulted told me plainly that he feared I was consumptive, and ordered me to come to South Africa. I entertained no doubt that I was far gone in consumption having all the signs of that disease, but especially an extremely weak chest and an overpresent feeling of weakness and languor.

"Without being advised to do so, but with the recollection of the good that it had done me two years before in curing me of another complaint, I had the happy inspiration to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. The result exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and it was not long before I was as strong and healthy as any man could wish to be. I strongly recommend the use of that medicine to all who suffer as I did, and for the sake of humanity would like my case to be known far and wide."

Promise and performance are not quite the same thing, as many have discovered to their cost but the people who have built high hopes upon that from which Mr. Rodgers received so much benefit were never yet known to be disappointed.

THE TRUST PROPERTY OF A BHATTIA MERCHANT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee heard at the High Court yesterday the suit brought by Meghjee Jairam Naranjee against Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and others in which the plaintiff prayed that the estate of the deceased, Jairam Naranjee, might be administered by the court, and that for that purpose all necessary orders might be made, accounts taken, and directions given, etc. Mr. Raikes and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, appeared for the plaintiff; the first, second and fourth defendants appeared in person. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, appeared for the third defendant. Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. J. Davar, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the fifth and sixth defendants; the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee, and Hiralal, for the seventh defendant; Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co.; for the eighth defendant; and Mr. Gazdar and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. D. D. Romer, for the ninth and tenth defendants.

The plaintiff stated that Jairam Naranjee died at Bombay on the 19th April, 1890, leaving self-acquired property of very large value, and a will dated 1st January, 1890, probate whereof was granted to the first defendant, the surviving executor. The testator left several sons and other relations, some of whom were now dead. By his will, the testator constituted a trust of certain property for the benefit of his family, and certain clauses of the will were partly construed by this court in suit No. 2 of 1897 filed by the first defendant against the second defendant and others, as construed by the decree in the said suit, the income of the trust property was to be divided into seven shares. The corpus of the trust property did not become distributable until the death of the last surviving son of the testator, when the same was to be distributed among the heirs of the testator according to Hindu law. No portion of the income of the trust estate had been paid to the plaintiff, but he had from time to time been paid monies by the first defendant for his expenses, which he believed to have been debited to an account in his name kept by the first defendant. The plaintiff, being a minor, was not aware till recently how the first defendant was employing the property in his hands as executor, but since he attained majority, he had ascertained that the first defendant had been trading with the estate in his hands in partnership with the second defendant, in which they employed not only the general estate of the testator, but also the trust funds in the hands of the first defendant. The plaintiff submitted to the court whether upon the true construction of the will the first defendant was justified in employing the estate in his hands, and the second defendant, who had notice of the said trust, in allowing the estate to be employed either in business or speculations; and whether the plaintiff's share in the estate was liable to contribute to the losses sustained therein, or whether he is entitled to be paid by the first defendant his share in the estate calculated on the death of the testator, or to have the same made good to him from the amount coming to the share of the first defendant in his personal capacity, and of the second defendant. Plaintiff said that he has had no voice in the management of the said business specu lations and purchases, nor had he ever consented to the same being carried on. Since the filing of the plaint, the first and second defendants had been adjudicated insolvents on their own petition on the 19th December 1901, and their estate and effects were vested in the Official Assignee. Plaintiff prayed that the first defendant may be ordered to execute a trust deed as directed by the will, and to hand over to the trustees of such deed, when appointed, the properties specified in the will, and may be ordered to account for the income of the trust property received, or which but for his wilful default and neglect ought to have been received by him, etc.

Various written statements had been put in by the defendants, into the particulars of which it is of no general interest to enter. It was denied that they had been guilty of any wilful default or neglect; and the material allegations of the plaint were also denied. The seventh defendant, the Advocate-General submitted that the defendant ought to have set apart and properly served the amount of the charitable bequests made in the will, and that neither the first nor the second defendant was in any event justified in employing the same in trade or speculation, and that the shares of the two defendants or of any other parties who may have been guilty of breaches of trust should be held liable to make good any losses which might have been occasioned by such breaches of trust, and that for that purpose the estate should be followed into the hands of those who may be holding properties appertaining to the estate.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT.—August 18.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

430-01—Dikshit and D—Meghjee Jairam Naranjee vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and other—Makardas and Co.

580-01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate General vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and others—Makardas and Co.

210,02—Madhavji and V—Harilal Jamradas and another vs Hargovandas Jagjivandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

490-01—Wadia and G—Heerji Bhojraj vs Ramji Ragoonath and others—Mansookhlal B and N.

626-02—R P Mehta—Gunpal Gynoo vs Bhimji Realhaiji alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

895,01—Hiralal D—Bai Vishkore widow and another vs Baboorao Ramchonder and another—Mirza and M.

676,02—Mulji D and Co—Dossa Hemraj and another vs Cursondas Hurgovind and others—Marsookhlal J and M.

225,03—Edgelow G and W—The Globe Mill Co Ltd vs Ardeshir Jehangir Wadia and another.

304-02—Bicknell M and M—Bai Shaibai vs bai Hirabai and others—Wadi and G.

388-290-03—Crawford B and Co—Humpray Gill and another vs Chandrabhan Hiralal and another.

425-03—Unvalla and P—Jashimbhai Doolabhbhoy vs Rustomji Merwanji Mehta and others—Mulji and D.

426-03—In pearson—Abdool Ali Shaik Amad and others vs Sulemanji Moola Abdoolali and others.

464-03—Wadia and G—Hormusji Aderji Kanga vs Munji Kunwar and another—Balkrishna V and K.

465-03—Bhaisunker K and G—Jitmal Ramanand and others vs Hop o Mills Ld.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

13-03—In person—Bhimabai and others vs Sumsoodin Vaiad Jamaladin

14-03—In person—Kasibai vs Luxmon Ramji Bhatkur and others—Unwalla and P.

17-03—In person—Ruth Auna Warthan vs Henry Robinson Warthan.

Undefended New Long Causes.

336-03—In person—Tarabai widow vs Chandrabhayabai widow and another.

Long Causes.

254-03—Shroff K D—Hargovan Ramji and another vs Bhut Vallabhram Ruttonrai—Bhaishanker K and G—Parthsarij.

111,01—Payne and Co—Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Jakaria Abba and others—In person.

154-02—Thakordas and Co—Haji Adam Sidick vs Maneckji Edulji Contractor and another—K D Shroff.

318-03—Bicknell M and M—Bai Jeshai widow vs Nusserwan ji

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

"Nature" has recently drawn attention to the extraordinary disparity between the provision for university education in Great Britain and the United States. In endowment, equipment, numbers of staff, and in the total number of students we are outstripped by the American universities. To every ten thousand of the population we have five obtaining a university training as against the 787 of Germany and the 1276 of the United States. If numbers can prove anything we may well be shocked by the bare fact that there are almost as many teachers in the universities of the States as there are students in the universities of Britain. The endowments of the institutions of university rank in the State of New York alone is greater than the amount raised in the last thirty years in the whole of this country. We have already commented in these columns on the fact that in the last thirty years more than eight times as much was subscribed by private individuals in the States for educational purposes as was provided by individuals in England. The amount of money that is yet to be found before our universities and university colleges are properly fitted out for the work that is done with the aid of the State in Europe and in America is enormous. "Nature" for July 16, estimates that for Wales alone no less than four millions sterling of endowment is needed before we can minister to the needs of the agricultural mining, and over-sea commerce of the Principality. Cardiff alone requires an endowment of nearly a million and a quarter, and the estimates are slightly lower than those made by the omniscient Colonial Secretary for Birmingham University, which will not be content with less than five millions. In the comparison of numbers of students and staff at the universities in the States and here, we are inclined to think that, quite apart from the relative populations of the two countries, we may make very fallacious deductions if we suppose that the staffs or the students are on a par with respect to their intellectual qualifications. The name of university is given to many institutions in America which would not be recognised as of the rank of a university college in this country. And although the best men in the States are, on the whole, on a level with the best in this country, this is not so as we get down the scale.

THE ZIEGLER PEAT METHOD.

In a recent Consular Report from Berlin it is to be found much information on the use of peat, lignite, and coal-dust fuel in Germany. From peat the roots and rubbish are eliminated, water is expressed as far as possible, and what is left is compressed and used with great success as smokeless fuel. Only 13 per cent. of the peat as it is cut from the bog is combustible matter. One of the modern processes is to arrange the peat blocks like bricks in a kiln and to leave them to dry until the 85 per cent. of water is reduced to 15 to 18 per cent. Heavy pressure then converts the air-dried peat into briquettes. Sometimes the peat is placed in a machine which cuts, tears, and kneads it into a uniform consistence; and mixes it with sawdust, anthracite culm and bituminous coal-dust. This naturally produces a briquette of greatly enhanced thermal value. According to an account in "Cassier's Magazine," the Ziegler method is the most scientific and rational of all. By carbonising the peat in ovens it is converted into coke, and in addition the gas, tar, and other by-products of distillation are recovered. The closed ovens containing the peat are heated by enough coal or wood to heat the first charge, and the gases generated by the process of converting the peat into coke are then available for further heat, while the waste heat passes on to the chambers where the wet peat is prepared by drying for the ovens. The coke thus produced is free from sulphur or phosphorus and has a heat value of about 25,000 thermal units. It is found to be particulary valuable in metallurgical work, and easily commands a market of forty to fifty marks a ton. The process is said to be in successful operation at Redkine, in Russia, and is to the company that is engaged in this business the German Government has presented a tract of peat moorland. There would seem to be no reason why the Ziegler method should not be utilised on the thousands of peat bogs in Ireland, and we recommend the Irish Agricultural Board to consider whether something cannot be done in this respect. Sands have in time past been turned into gold, and it would seem that it is quite within the bounds of possibility that bogs may be turned into something more valuable than silver. "Westminster.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE SUBALTERN.

A young subaltern at the railroad blockhouse in the Standerton district during the late war, writing home to his lady-love, inquired if the one-train-a-day to Johannesburg had passed (says the "V.C."). Learning that it had already gone, but that a special was shortly due he exclaimed, "Special or no special this letter must catch the mail!" finished the letter, and sauntered up the line to hold up the special. All he had to do was to kick a wire, and the signal would stand at danger. In due course the special came along, read the danger signal, and halted. As the sub passed along to the guard's van, he saw to his horror that it was not only a special train, but that the "Chief" was in it. Saying to himself, "In for a penny in for a pound," he coolly requested the guard to see that his letter caught the mail and walked back along the train. Kitchener put his head out of the window, and seeing the venturesome sub., said "Who stopped this train?" The sub. explained, with profuse apologies "You'll hear of this again, remarked the Chief, and in a way you won't like, and he ordered the train on. Next day General X., at Standerton, had the subaltern up to report. "A fine business, sir, stopping the Chief's train: why ever did you do it? Again the unfortunate sub frankly told his story. General X roared with laughter. Well, sir he said I'll make it as nice to the Chief as I can, for you blockhouse fellows have a dull time of it. But I hope it will be a lesson. The very kindly report of General X brought back in a day or two the court verdict, "Overlooked this time, but Lieutenant—is severely reprimanded. As Lord Kitchener, when travelling in South Africa, mapped out every bit of his route—two minutes at this station, four minutes at that, and kept strictly to his self-compiled schedule, it is clear that with General X, he thought the sub's cheek too good to be severely punished.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A romantic and melodramatic story comes from Vienna. Barika Wasily, the wife of a peasant living in the Roumanian village of Lahonigra on the Hungarian frontier, on going out into the garden found the dead body of a monk beneath a rose tree. On looking at the features she swooned, discovering that the man was her first husband, Nicolai Macedon. The two had married very young, the girl against her will under pressure from her parents. A child was born, and the mother, whose life was despaired of, confessed to infidelity. She recovered, however, and her husband forgave her. Soon afterwards the child disappeared and could not be found. Twenty years later a young monk entered the house. He was the missing child who, it transpired, had been stolen by his mother's lover and educated. On learning this the husband resigned all claims upon his wife and entered the Greek monastery at Mount Athos. While in a feeble state of health he left the monastery and wandered back home to die. In the meantime his wife had married her lover.

MOTOR JOURNEY ACROSS THE STATES.

Dr. Nelson Jackson, of Burlington, Vermon, accompanied by a chauffeur, arrived in New York, from San Francisco, having made the first trip across the continent in a motor-car. He covered the entiredistance of 5,900 miles in forty-three days. The "Daily Mail's" correspondent says that neither of the two men suffered the slightest ill effects although they experienced many hardships. Dr. Jackson's vehicle, a thirty horse-power Winton-gasoline motor-car, carried a complete camping outfit, cooking utensils, water tanks, rifles, fishing rods, canned foods, a five-allon tank, cylinder containing oil and twelve gallons of extra gasolene.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says:—In last week's "Vanity Fair" there was an interesting article about the next Commander-in-Chief. After considering the various possible candidates, the writer of the article arrives at the conclusion that the choice lies between Lord Kitchener and the Duke of Connaught. Lord Kitchener already occupies a most important position in India, and one which he possibly would prefer to keep rather than accept the post which Lord Roberts will sooner or later vacate. Besides, he might prefer to go to the War Office, where Lord Rosebery has already in imagination placed him. As to the Duke of Connaught, his appointment would no doubt be extremely popular with the Army. We do not believe that he has either friends or enemies who would have to be considered or feared. He is well-versed in the various Regulations and Warrants; in short, in all administrative details. He has served in India, Egypt, and at Gibraltar. No one pretends that he is a great commander, but a great commander is not altogether wanted in Pall Mall. The Duke of Connaught has thoroughly mastered his profession, and is devoted to it. Besides, it is very desirable that there should be a personal link between the Army and the King, its head. And a prince of the blood, if otherwise qualified, would be the best possible link. The British public is of course mainly interested in the question, but it will not, we feel sure, allow itself to be influenced by foolish democratic talk about jobbery. There is nothing antagonastic to military efficiency in Royal blood. The military history of England shows that to be a truism. Reports are certainly flying about that the Duke of Connaught may be appointed Governor-General of Australia on the retirement of Lord Tennyson, but we feel sure that the Duke's own inclination, and that of the whole British Army, would be rather in the direction of the high office nearer home.

A brochure, entitled A Century of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, has just been published, and deserves a cordial note of recognition. It may not be generally known that this fund, started originally in 1803, is the oldest naval and military fund in existence; it was originally begun by the merchants and underwriters of Lloyd's for the relief and assistance of those who had suffered in the defence of their country. It was so munificently supported that within a couple of years the sum of £158,343 had been subscribed, and when subscriptions practically ceased in 1825, the total had reached £430,509. Nor was this all; by the financial skill of its committee, by judicious investment and subsequent sale of securities at a large price, the amount was eventually more than doubled, and reached a value of £883,602. Through this long career of usefulness Lloyd's Patriotic Fund has been steadily applied to good and great works. It has been especially careful of the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors who have fallen, to the relief of the wounded and disabled, and to the support of deserving educational establishments. It has made large grants from time to time to the Royal Hospital School of Greenwich, the Royal Naval School at Eltham, the Royal School for the Daughters of officers of the Army, and to many other philanthropic asylums and homes founded for the benefit of the two Services. In one way and another the fund has disbursed some £740,000.

The desirable physique for the Army is not to be obtained solely by enlisting tall men. Indeed the experience of the Guards show that often the very tallest of their fine men have been the first to break down on a compaign. Every one's experience also in civil life is the effect that many hardy gillies, untiring gamekeepers, pedestrians, and active gymnasts are often short men compared to soldiers, but are healthy wellproportioned, and muscular. In days not so far back when infantry were ordered by their officers to wait until they could see the whites of their enemies eyes and then to fire a volley and charge, stature was of both moral and material importance. A line of tall men impressed the immagination of the foe, while a long reach was of value in hand-to-hand fighting! Now it is very seldom that the enemy will await actual contact when it is British soldier who are charging Stature therefore signifies but little. But marching powers and endurance are of the highest value. A short man however, if well-proportioned, can last out in a long march better than a taller, but less robust comrade. He can also stand hardship better, and is less liable to disease. The Continental nations accept as recruits, or rather conscripts, men shorter, by several inches than the shortest of our own infantry. It is all very well to say that numbers being on the Continent of great importance, men of low stature are not refused. We may be very certain that so practical a people as the Germans would not enrol any men who were not physically capable of performing a soldier's work. They are fully aware of the fact that a bad horse is never worth his keep however low the price may be,

Lord Robert's recent animadversions on the illegible handwriting and bad spelling of the cadets at the Military Academy touched upon two shortcomings of very ancient standing. Many years ago—more than we care to count—there was a farce performed at the Olympic, in which we recollect Robson asking tragically, regarding a letter which was handed to him. Can this execrable scrawl and positively criminal orthography be the work of an officer in Her Majesty's Army?—a question to which the reply, causing much laughter in the house, was unfortunately in the affirmative. Those were the days however before competitive examinations—the days of the early Victorian major who, according to the late report of the Commission on Military Education, knew nothing himself and was unable to see why anybody else should know anything. Illegible handwriting was not very long ago considered an aristocratic failing rather than a fault, and if our reading be not wrong it is recorded that the hero of Trafalgar was not an adept at orthography. This was also said at one time of the brilliant historian of the Peninsular War—Sir William Napier. Let it not be supposed however that we are offering excuse for the faults which the Commander-in-chief very properly condemned. But the gentleman cadets might plead with some justification that it would help towards the good end which Lord Roberts had in view were higher marks allowed for proficiency in those branches of English education which have long been too much neglected at our schools and colleges. We have no intention of hinting at any direction in which the marks for other subjects might be lessened, for we have no desire to revive the old strife about the value of classics or mathematics beyond all others. We merely hazard a suggestion, hoping that Lord Robert's pertinent and sensible comments on the educational subjects which he touched upon will bring about good results.

That some forty-five years ago many officers and civilians were unable to send a correctly worded reply to a dinner invitation is notorious. But the upper classes and the mass of the nation have made great educational progress since those days, and the short-comings at the Royal Military Academy are to be deplored. To whom is the blame attributable? In the first place, to parents who ought to see that spelling is included in the list of subjects to be carefully taught by governess, tutor, or schoolmaster. It may be urged by crammers that they assume that their pupils come to them acquainted with the elements of English grammar, and that they only undertake to impart instruction in the subjects of examination. A conscientious instructor, whether grammar or schoolmaster, should notice however any faulty spelling. But the best remedy of all would be to exact a substantial penalty, as in examinations for the Civil Services, in the shape of deduction of marks for every error in the grammar or spelling met with at the preliminary examinations for Woolwich or Sandhurst. Cammers and tutors would then be on their mettle in preparing candidates.

The announcement in the "Gazette" of the 7th ult. that Major-General Truman had been placed on the retired list on account of age, calls to mind the torrent of abuse and animadversion which that officer, as head of the Remount Department, was subjected to eighteen months ago when the storm of indignation burst in the House of Commons on the 31st January 1902, regarding the Report of the House Purchase Committee. At that time the War Minister did not appreciate the enormous difficulties which surrounded the Remount Department owing to its organisation being starved in time of peace, and Mr. Brodrick was fully prepared to throw General Truman to the wolves. Six weeks however after the above date, Mr. Brodrick apparently regretted his hasty action in calling on General Truman to retire, for he made it very clear to the House of Commons that the Director-General of the Remount Department had been confronted with a herculian task, in that the department from having to provide about 2500 horses annually in time of peace, had been suddenly called upon to discover means of expanding its capacity to 150,000 remounts a year with an organisation utterly insufficient for the purpose.

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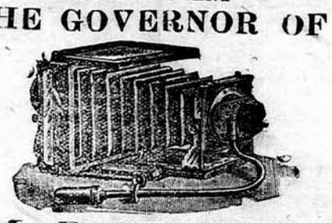
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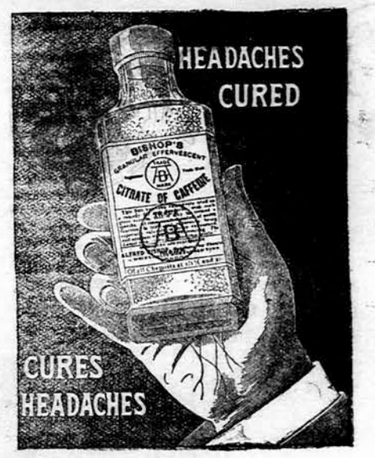

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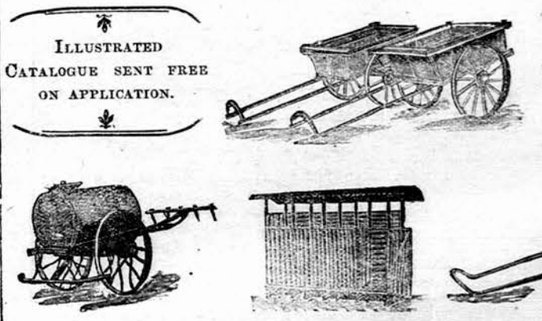
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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

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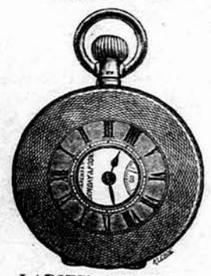

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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	160
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time-keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
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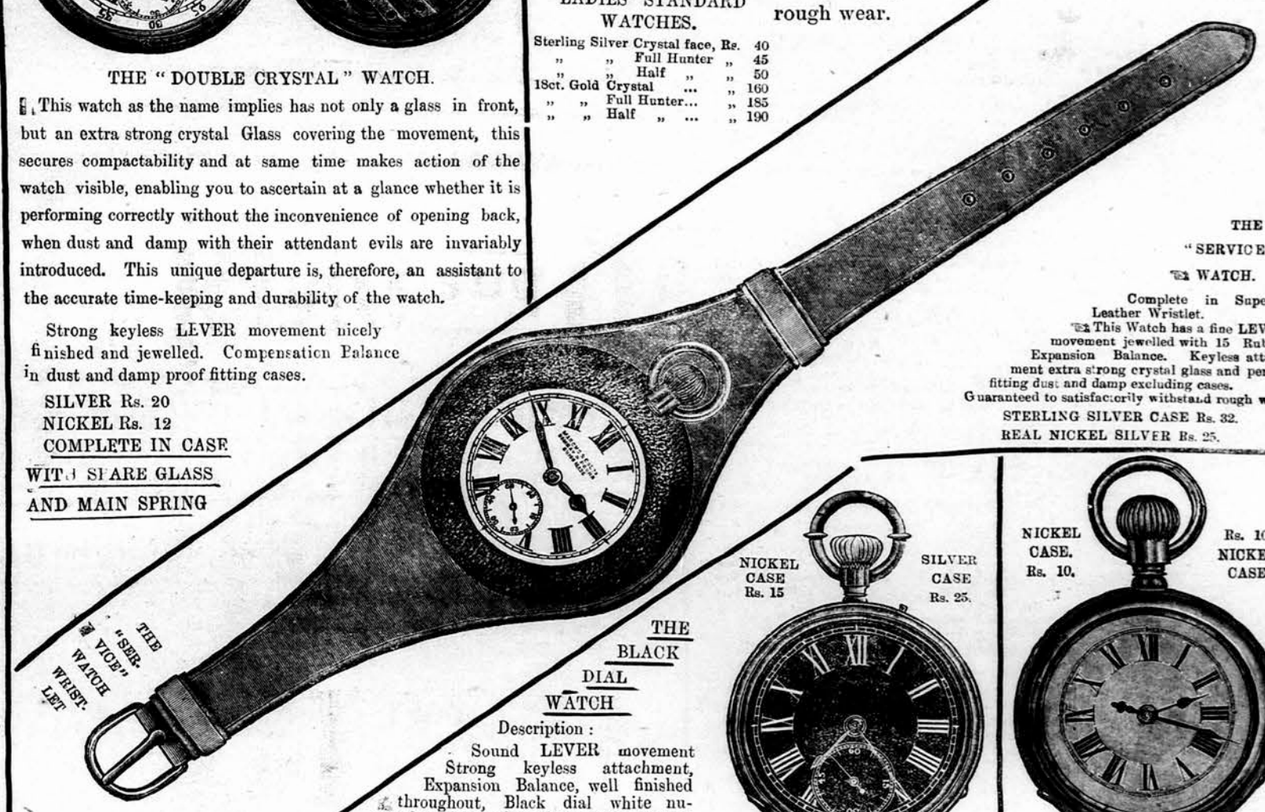

THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRIST-LET

THE "SERVICE" ☞ WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

☞ This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted, timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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